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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 286

The next and the last Speech we shall give in the Debate begun in our Magazine for May, and continued in our last, was that of C. Popillius Lænas, which was in Substance thus:*

Mr. President,
S I R,



IN all Affairs of a political Nature, the Vulgar without Doors are very much swayed in their Opinion by those Sounds they have been long accustomed to, or those Maxims they have long adopted. Without considering the Difference of Times, or the Difference of Circumstances, they are governed by a favourite Sound; even after it becomes nothing but a Sound; or by a Maxim which when first adopted was right, but by a Change of Circumstances has become useless or perhaps pernicious. This is at present the Case as to the People without Doors, and from

the Course of the Argument in this Debate, it seems to be the Case with too many even in this House. Whilst the House of *Austria* was possessed, and likely to remain possessed of the Imperial Diadem, the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and the Power of the House of *Austria*, were synonymous Terms, and for almost a Century passed they have been rightly considered as such. But from the Moment the Duke of *Bavaria* was chosen Emperor, those two Terms became distinct, and the Balance of Power in *Europe* had no more to do with the Power of the House of *Austria*, than it had with the Power of any other Sovereign House in *Germany*.

As *France* is still the most formidable Power in *Europe*, it is still the Business of our Politicians to find out such a Balance for the Power of *France*, as will at all Times be ready to oppose the ambitious Views of that Nation; and I shall readily grant, that the House of *Austria* would be the most proper Power in *Europe* for us to fix our Eyes upon

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As the Character of Lord Strange,

for this Purpose, if it were possible for us to restore that House to the Possession of the Imperial Diadem, and of all those Dominions which it has lost within this last Dozen of Years. But is this possible, Sir? From the present Appearance A of Things it is evident, that it is not. What then are we going to do? We are going to put ourselves to a vast Expence, and to engage perhaps in a War, in which neither the Interest of this Nation, nor the Preservation of the Balance of Power in *Europe*, has the least Concern; for as long as the House of *Austria* cannot be set up as a Balance for the Power of *France*, and as long as the latter acquires no Addition of Power, what signifies it to this Nation, whether the House of *Austria* C or the House of *Bavaria* becomes the most powerful House in *Germany*? The latter has already got Possession of the Imperial Dignity, by the Assistance of *France*, and the late bad Conduct of this Nation: Suppose it should by the same Assistance get Possession of some of the Dominions of the House of *Austria*; are we to suppose, that the House of *Bavaria* will therefore consent to be the humble Slave of *France*, or that it will co-operate with the *French* King in establishing his arbitrary Power over *Germany*, as well as the rest of *Europe*? No Sir: If the House of *Bavaria* were once established in the peaceable Possession of the Imperial Dignity, and of some Part of the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, the Princes or F Emperors of the House of *Bavaria* would be as ready to oppose the ambitious Schemes of *France* as ever the House of *Austria* was; and the sooner that House is established in the peaceable Possession of the Imperial Dignity, the greater Part it G acquires of the *Austrian* Dominions, the more ready, and the more able will it be to oppose any of the future ambitious Schemes of *France*;

so that as Affairs now stand, I do not know but that by supporting, or even assisting the House of *Austria*, we may be destroying the Balance of Power instead of restoring it, unless we could propose to divest the present Emperor of the Imperial Dignity, to restore it to the House of *Austria*, and to take from *France*, and give to that House, an Equivalent for what it has yielded to *Prussia*.

Can we propose to do this, Sir, B without any Assistance either from the *Dutch*, or from any of the Princes of *Germany*? Surely, no such Thought can enter into the Head of the boldest Minister we have amongst us; and therefore the first Question stated by a noble Lord in this Debate, is not quite so clear as C he imagines it is. But the noble Lord, in this Question, as well as the next, confounds himself by connecting the House of *Austria* with the Balance of Power, whereas there is really now no more Connection D between the House of *Austria* and the Balance of Power, than there is between the House of *Bavaria* and the Balance of Power. Nay, if the latter were once fully established, and likely to continue in the peaceable Possession of the Imperial Diadem, there would then be a greater E Connection between the Balance of Power, and the Power of the House of *Bavaria*, than between the Balance of Power and the Power of the House of *Austria*, or any other Sovereign House in *Germany*. The other Princes F of *Germany* may sometimes be induced from particular Views of their own, to favour the ambitious Views of *France*, but whatever Prince is at the Head of the Empire, he will always look upon himself as the Rival of *France*, and will consequently G be ready to join in defeating any ambitious Design that may hereafter be formed by that powerful Nation.

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From what I have said, Sir, I hope it will not be thought, that I was at first against assisting the Queen of Hungary, or that I should now be against assisting her *totis Viribus*, if the Dutch and some of the most powerful Princes of Germany would resolve to do the same. In such a Case we might propose to re-establish the Balance of Power upon its ancient Foundation, by restoring the Imperial Dignity to the House of Austria, and by giving to that House an Equivalent for the Dominions it has lately been oblig'd to part with. This, I shall grant, would be extremely desirable, and therefore, I wish, we could prevail with the Dutch and some of the Princes of Germany to join with us in this Scheme. I have so good an Opinion of our Ministers, that I am persuaded, they have attempted it; but the very Demand now under our Consideration is a convincing Proof, that they have not succeeded, and will, I am afraid, be an Obstruction to their future Success. This Demand must shew to us, Sir, and what is much worse, to all Europe, that we have not so much as prevailed with the Electorate of Hanover to join with us in this Scheme; for if that Electorate had agreed to assist the Queen of Hungary *totis Viribus*, it could not have desired of us to take the greatest Part of its Army into our Pay; and when the Electorate of Hanover thus openly refuses to join with us in such a Scheme, can we suppose, that any other Power in Europe will? I must therefore conclude, that as Affairs stand at this present Conjuncture, it is impossible for us to give the Queen of Hungary such an Assistance as will be effectual for re-establishing the Balance of Power upon its former Basis, and for this Reason I am against our giving her any further Assistance than what we are oblig'd to by Treaty; this Assistance I am indeed for giving, not because I

think it will any way contribute towards the Preservation or Re-establishment of the Balance of Power, but merely because we are obliged by Treaty to give it; for I shall always be for a most religious Observance of Treaties, however contrary it may be to the Practice of the present Times.

There is another Assistance which, I think, Sir, we ought to give, not because it will be an Assistance to her, but because it will bring Distress upon our own declar'd Enemies the Spaniards. You will readily suppose, Sir, I mean an Assistance against the Spaniards in Italy. I am really surpris'd how we came to permit them to send any Troops to Italy: I think it is an Affair which demands a Parliamentary Inquiry as much as any Affair that ever happened to us: But whatever we may do in this respect, I hope, Care will be taken not to permit any such Thing for the future. We may by our Squadron prevent their sending any more Troops thither by Sea; and I hope that, by means of the Alliance we have with the King of Sardinia, we shall be able to prevent their sending any thither by Land. As the Queen of Spain is, we know, very intent upon having her Son Don Philip settled in Italy, and her native Country freed from the Dominion of the Germans, this may perhaps be a better, and a shorter Method of obtaining Satisfaction from the Spaniards, than any Attack we can make upon them either in Europe or America; therefore we are not only in Honour but in Interest bound to prevent their making any Conquests in Italy as long as they are at War with us; and for this Reason I must think, that our allowing their Fleet and Land Forces to pass undisturbed in Italy, was one of the greatest Indignities, as well as one of the greatest Prejudices, this Nation ever suffered,

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Having

Having thus, Sir, explained what Sort of Assistance we ought to give to the Queen of Hungary, and for what Reason, I may, I think, conclude, that we ought not to assist her *totis Viribus*, unless the Dutch and some of the most potent Princes in Germany will agree to do the same, and, consequently, the second Question stated by the noble Lord can admit of no absolute, but a conditional Answer. If the other Powers, who are equally concerned with us, will join with us, his Lordship's Question ought to be answered in the Affirmative: If they will not, it ought certainly to be answered in the Negative; and unfortunately for his Lordship, his third Question must, in either of these Cases, have a Negative put upon it; for if none of the other Powers of Europe will join with us in assisting the Queen of Hungary, and consequently we are to give her no Assistance but what we are obliged to by Treaty, we have no Occasion for taking either *Hanoverians* or any other Troops into our Pay, because it will be more convenient for us, and better, I believe, for her, to advance our Quota in Money; and if she should insist upon our Quota in Troops, we can spare enough, and more than enough of our own Troops, and may, I hope, have Liberty to march them through Hanover for that Service.

On the other hand, Sir, if any of the Powers of Europe are to join with us in assisting the Queen of Hungary *totis Viribus*, the Electorate of Hanover will certainly be the first; for as his Majesty is absolute in his Electorate, if the Balance of Power were really in Danger, he would certainly order his Electorate to join with us *totis Viribus*, in which Case we could have no Occasion for taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay, because the Electorate could, and certainly would

send us 16,000 of those Troops it maintains in Time of Peace at its own Expence. If, indeed, upon this Occasion, the Electorate were to send, at its own Expence, all the Troops it has now on Foot to the Assistance of the Queen of Hungary, and to raise 16,000 more for the same Purpose, there might be some Reason for our taking that additional 16,000 into our Pay; but even in this Case it would be more prudent to take 16,000 of the Troops of any other Potentate in Europe into our Pay, than to desire the Electorate of Hanover to raise 16,000 fresh Troops for our Service. This, I say, Sir, would be more prudent for several very substantial Reasons: Our hiring 16,000 Troops from any other Prince in Europe, might be an Inducement for him to join with us in assisting the Queen of Hungary, or, at least, it might prevent his joining with France against us; whereas, without any such Consideration, I hope, we are sure, that the Electorate of Hanover will never do so: And lastly, Sir, it must be allowed, that 16,000 veteran Troops of any other Potentate in Europe, would be more fit for immediate Service than 16,000 Troops newly raised in Hanover.

Therefore, Sir, if we were to assist the Queen of Hungary *totis Viribus*, and were to take 16,000 foreign Troops into our Pay, the Troops of Hanover are, in my Opinion, the last we should think of; but as the noble Lord was pleased, upon this his third Question, to state three or four previous Questions, I shall beg Leave to give every one of them a proper Answer, beginning with the second and the last connected together, because they are in Effect the very same: Whether the Troops of Hanover are as good, and as much to be depended on, as the Troops of any other Potentate whatsoever? As to this Question,

tion, I shall grant, Sir, that the veteran Troops of *Hanover* may be as good, and are as much to be depended on as the Troops of any other Potentate whatsoever; but if *Hanover* is to join *totis Viribus* in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, all A its veteran Troops must be employed at its own Expence; consequently if we take 16,000 into our Pay, fresh Troops must be raised for that Purpose, and, I hope, I may say without any Derogation, that 16,000 *Hanoverians* newly raised, are not B so good as 16,000 of the veteran Troops of any one other Potentate in *Europe*; for in the last War, even the veteran Troops of *Hanover* were far from being reckoned the best of any we had in our Service.

The next of his Lordship's previous Questions was, Whether the Troops of *Hanover* are not as well situated as any other; and this, if we are to give any real Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, I absolutely deny; for either *Prussian*, or *Saxon*, or *Swiss* Troops, are better situated D for marching to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*, than those of *Hanover*. The *Prussians* and *Saxons* are upon the Confines of *Bohemia*, and might have joined the Queen of *Hungary's* Army in two or three Days; and as to the *Swiss*, E I was surprised to hear his Lordship talk of marching them down the *Rhine* to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*, when every one knows, that they lie upon the Borders of her Province of *Trent*, and might easily march to join her Army, F either in *Italy* or *Germany*, without coming near any of the strong Places of *France*; so that to march them down the *Rhine*, would really be to march them away from, instead of marching them to her Assistance. But our Army in *Flanders* was, it G seems, to be the Loadstone which was to draw whatever Troops we hired to that Corner, where neither

could be of any Use to the Queen of *Hungary*, without a previous Concert with the *Dutch* to attack *France* upon that Quarter. And as the *Dutch* were so far from being in a Concert with us for this Purpose, that they positively declared against it, and even threatned to declare War against us if we began the Attack there, I cannot yet comprehend, what was our real Motive for sending our Troops to *Flanders*; for if we were resolved to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, surely the best and most ready Way would have been to have sent them to *Hanover*, in order to join with the Troops of that Electorate, and drive M. *Maillebois* out of *Germany*, or at least prevent his marching to the C Relief of *Prague*. In this Case indeed, the *Hanover* Troops would have been the best situated of any in *Europe* for our Purpose; but then they ought to have marched at the Expence of the Electorate, and not at the Expence of this Nation; for the Electorate of *Hanover* is as much obliged, both in Honour and Interest, to assist the Queen of *Hungary totis Viribus*, as this Nation can be supposed to be.

Upon this Subject his Lordship endeavoured to shew, either that we could get no other Troops to hire, beside the *Hanoverian*, or that no other Troops were so proper for us. The *Dutch* we ought not to take into our Pay, he says, because we cannot suppose, the *Dutch* will pay their own Troops in Aid of the common Cause, when they find this Nation ready to do it for them. Sir, does not every one see, that this Objection lies equally strong against our taking *Hanoverians* into our Pay; and I will say in general, that for Half a Century past we have given ourselves too much Concern about preserving the Balance of Power, and have shewn ourselves too ready to take Troops into our Pay

Pay for that Purpose; for the Powers upon the Continent would be more careful of themselves, and more ready to pay their own Troops in Aid of the common Cause, if they did not expect us to be such generous Fools as to do it for them. By this Means we have already almost ruined ourselves, and now we must, it seems, compleat that Ruin, by undertaking alone the Support of what some Gentlemen are pleased to call the Balance of Power, tho' it is evident, that it is not so, and still more evident that, if it were, it would not be in our Power to support it by ourselves alone.

As for the *Danes*, *Prussians*, and *Saxons*, his Lordship thinks, we can have none of them, even for our Money, because they are either jealous of one another, or warped towards the Interest of *France*. I do not know, Sir, but it may be so; and if it is, I am sure, we ought not to take any foreign Troops into our Pay, because if no Power in *Europe* will assist us, we cannot propose to re-establish the Balance of Power upon its former Foundation. But if the Case be as his Lordship represents, we have ourselves only to blame for it; for if we had got the Court of *Vienna* to have accepted of the Terms at first offered by the King of *Prussia*, and had thereby got him to join with us in supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and in getting her Consort, the Grand Duke, raised to the Imperial Throne, I am persuaded, neither the *Bavarians* nor *French* would have attack'd her, nor would the *Swedes* have attack'd the *Muscovites*; but we encouraged the Queen of *Hungary* in her Obstinacy towards *Prussia*, and by the Treatment the latter met with, at the Court of *Vienna*, and especially in this House, we at last, sore against his Will, drove him into the Arms of *France*, which encouraged the

French to send their Troops into *Germany*; and then, in order to prevent any *Muscovite* Troops being sent to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*, they prevailed with *Sweden* to declare War against *Muscovy*, the Fate of which has given them a Handle to get the King of *Denmark* warp'd over to their Interest. Thus it may justly be said, that all the present Confusions in *Europe* are owing to the Treatment the King of *Prussia* met with upon his invading *Silesia*; and as he may still have a great Hand in bringing those Confusions to a happy or very unhappy Issue for this Nation, I was glad to hear the noble Lord maintain a proper Respect in discouraging of so great a Character: I wish the same Respect had been maintained, when the Conduct of that Prince came first under the Consideration of this House; for I know of no Variety in his Conduct, except what he has been provoked to by the Conduct of those he has had to deal with, and his Invasion of *Silesia* we had no Right to find Fault with, nor any Authority to condemn.

I come now to his Lordship's first previous Question, which was, Whether these *Hanoverian* Troops are as cheap to us as any other Forces we can hire? This, his Lordship says, the Estimates now upon our Table do sufficiently demonstrate. I wish his Lordship had examined the Estimate of the *Hanover* Troops taken into our Pay in the Year 1702, before he had determined this Question in such a magisterial Manner. If he had compared that Estimate, or indeed any Estimate of foreign Troops taken into our Pay, with the Estimate now upon our Table, he would have seen it sufficiently demonstrated by Figures, that these *Hanover* Troops now taken into our Pay will cost us a much larger Sum, in Proportion to their Number, than the *Hanover*

Hanover Troops did in the Year 1702, or than any foreign Troops taken into the Pay of *Great Britain* ever did. It would be too tedious, Sir, to run over all the Articles of the present Estimate, and to shew the Newness or the Excess of each; but I must beg Leave to mention some of the most extraordinary. In 1702 the *Hanover* Troops then stipulated, began to be in our Pay only the 1st of *June*, and before the 21st of that Month, when the Convention for them was signed, some of them were arrived at the appointed Place of Action, as is declared in the Convention itself; and they were to continue no longer in our Pay than till the first of *January* following. From hence we may see, that they were in actual Service as well as actual Pay for the chief Part of one whole Campaign, and that we were to give them but seven Months Pay for this whole Campaign, which was much more glorious for this Nation, and contributed more to the Relief of *Europe*, than the next Campaign is likely to do; and yet by the Estimate for the *Hanoverians* now on our Table, we are to give them no less than 16 Months Pay for the ensuing Campaign; for it is evident that during last Campaign they neither were, nor could be of any Service to this Nation, to *Europe*, or to the Queen of *Hungary*.

Another Article of the present Estimate is not only of an excessive but a new Kind: In 1702, we paid no Levy Money for the *Hanover* Troops then taken into our Pay; but by the present Estimate we are to pay no less a Sum than 139,313*l.* *Sterling* for Levy Money, tho' the Troops were all raised long before we desir'd to take them into our Pay, and tho' no new Troops are to be raised in *Hanover*, instead of those now taken into our Pay. A second Article of the same Kind

is the recruiting Money, amounting to near 20,000*l.* which is an Article never before heard of in the hiring of any Troops, and an Article of Expence which was never allowed even to our own Army, because this Service is always provided for out of the Savings that necessarily happen every Year by Mens dying, deserting, or being killed. A third Article of the same Kind is the Pay of the Officers and Men belonging to the *Hanoverian* Train, amounting to near 13,000*l.* which is not only new, but is an Article of Expence we might have saved to the Nation by sending a sufficient Train of our own to *Flanders*; for surely, a Train might have been sent to *Flanders*, at a less Expence from *England* than from *Hanover*; and considering the vast Sums raised yearly upon this Nation for the Service of our Ordnance, it cannot be supposed, that we had not in our Stores sufficient to spare for this Service. And the fourth Article of a new as well as excessive Nature, is the great Number of *Hanoverian* General Officers now pinn'd upon us. In the Year 1702, with the 10,000 Men then taken into our Service, we had but one Lieutenant General and one Major General; whereas with the 16,000 now taken into our Service, we have, and are to pay, one General, two Lieutenant Generals, and three Major Generals, besides a most extraordinary Number of Brigadier Generals, Aid de Camps, Majors of Brigade, and other Sorts of Superior Officers.

Before I leave this Subject, Sir, I must take Notice of one other Article which really seems to be a downright Imposition upon this Nation. In 1702, a certain fixed Number of *Guilders* was to be paid, at stated Times at *Rotterdam*, for the *Hanover* Forces then taken into our Pay, so that the Nation could lose nothing by the Exchange; but

by the present Contract, or rather the present Estimate, for I do not know how any Contract could be made between the King of *Great-Britain* and the Elector of *Hanover*, the Levy Money, recruiting Money, and Pay of those Troops, is to be in *A* *Pounds Sterling*, at *ten Guilders ten Stivers* for a *Pound*, when every one knows, the present Exchange is *ten Guilders eighteen Stivers*, so that this Nation loses *eight Stivers* upon every *Pound Sterling*, which upon 657,888*l.* the whole Sum we are to pay for those *Hanover* Troops, amounts to about 26,000*l. Sterling* Loss to this Nation, and Gain to the Electorate or Elector of *Hanover*.

After these Observations upon the present Estimate, and the Convention in 1702 for the same Troops, I hope, no Man will say, that these *Hanover* Troops are now *as cheap* as those were which we took into our Pay in 1702; and upon comparing this Estimate with all the Treaties we ever made for Auxiliary Troops, it will appear, that these *Hanover* *D* Troops we now take into our Pay are the dearest of any we ever did, or, I hope, will ever again take into our Pay. As these Observations, Sir, are all founded upon Figures, and upon very easy and obvious Calculations, I shall not say, it is an affected Ignorance, but I must say it is an inexcusable Neglect, that can induce any Gentleman to say, that these *Hanover* Troops are *as cheap* as any other Forces we can hire. The contrary is so evident, that I could not imagine, any of the Advocates *F* for this Measure would be hardy enough to state the Question in such plain Terms; and supposing the Measure could in every other Respect be supported, this alone would be a sufficient Argument for my being against it. Our paying such an extravagant Price for these *Hanover* *G* Troops will introduce a Precedent of a most pernicious Nature to this

Kingdom; because every foreign Prince we may hereafter have Occasion to treat with for auxiliary Troops, will expect the same Terms we now allow to the Elector of *Hanover*, and will refuse his Troops if we refuse agreeing to his Terms. The Elector of *Hanover* may ask what he pleases for his Troops, and his *British* Ministers may have Complaisance enough to agree to all his Demands: They may even do so with an Expectation, that such extravagant Demands will be refused by a *British* Parliament; but if they are there agreed to, they can be refused by no other Power or Authority; and therefore, it would be both a most criminal and a most inexcusable Complaisance in us to agree to *C* such extravagant Demands.

Having thus, Sir, answered all his Lordship's previous Questions, and having answer'd them in a Manner, I believe, which he little expected, the Answer which from thence naturally flows to his third principal *D* Question, is, that suppose we are to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, and suppose we are to assist her with our whole Force, the *Hanover* Troops ought not to be made a Part of that Force, nor ought the Electorate of *Hanover* to desire any such Thing of us, because it is equally with us obliged, both in Honour and Interest, to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, and consequently ought, at its own Expence, to assist her with all the Troops it has in actual Pay. We ought therefore to have look'd out for the Troops of some other Potentate; and if we could find no such Troops to hire, it was, and is still an unanswerable Argument against our giving her any other Assistance than what we stand engag'd to by Treaty; and this Assistance we might have given her in Money, which would have been more convenient for us, and better for her, than any proportionable Number of *E* Troops

Troops we could have sent to her Assistance.

But as the noble Lord was pleas'd to state us another Question upon this Head, and thereupon endeavoured to shew that we ought to assist her with Troops rather than Money, I shall beg leave to consider the Arguments he made use of for this Purpose. His Lordship was pleased to say, upon the Authority of an Hon. Gentleman, that if we gave the Queen of Hungary any large Sum of Money, a great Part of it would be squander'd among the Austrian Ministers and Favourites. Whatever Regard his Lordship may pay to the Authority he quoted, I can lay no great Stress upon it; because from the Consequences of that Hon. Gentleman's Negotiations we have no Reason to suppose, that his Knowledge of foreign Affairs is very exact or extensive; and if he knows any Thing of Publick Money's being squander'd among Ministers, I am persuaded, he got his Knowledge of these Matters at home, and not abroad. I shall grant, that such a Misapplication of Publick Money is but too frequent at most Courts, and we in this Country have from Experience great Reason to be jealous of it; but the present Court of Vienna is as little to be suspected of such a Misapplication as any Court ever was; for the Queen of Hungary could not have made such a glorious Stand as she has already done, against so many and such powerful Enemies, if any of her Money had been squandered among Ministers and Favourites; and for this Reason, if we are to raise a Million and a Half for her Support, I should chuse to put it under her own Management, in order to enable her to support herself, rather than to put it under the Management of our own Ministers, in order to enable them to support her with Troops.

This, I say, I should chuse, and I am directed to this Choice by the very Measure now under our Consideration; for if she had been to contract for 16,000 veteran Troops, I am sure she might, and would have got them for much less than we are to pay for these 16,000 Hanoverians.

Another Objection his Lordship made to our assisting the Queen of Hungary with any large Sum of Money was, that it would be a Sort of Vote of Credit, and might be converted by our Ministers here to very bad Purposes. Sir, we might easily prevent this by our Method of granting it; for if we order'd it to be paid directly to her Minister here, or to such Persons as she should appoint, I am persuaded, every Shilling of it would be faithfully and speedily remitted to her. Some of the little petty Princes of Germany may perhaps submit to give a Receipt for 30,000*l.* when they receive but twenty; but the Queen of Hungary has shewn too much Spirit to be suspected of any such mean Submission. If a Million and a Half were granted to her by the British Parliament, I am convinced she would insist upon every Shilling of it being paid: She would scorn to let any British Minister go shares with her in the Grant, or to give a Receipt for more than she actually received.

But, Sir, when the noble Lord seems to be so suspicious of our Ministers, and of their purloining 500,000*l.* out of a Million and a Half, in Case we should grant such a Sum to the Queen of Hungary, I wonder he does not see, that what we are now to grant is worse than a Vote of Credit, because it is an absolute Gift to the Crown of at least 600,000*l.* For as no new Troops are to be raised in Hanover, and as these 16,000 Men must have been paid and maintain'd by his Majesty,

tho' we had not taken them into our Pay, I am persuaded the Difference between the Expence of maintaining them at home, and the Expence of marching them to, and maintaining them in *Flanders*, or any Part of *Germany*, will not amount to the odd 57,000*l.* and consequently, whatever we pay for those Troops above that Expence, ought to be look'd on as a Free-Gift to his Majesty, which his Ministers may apply, if he pleases, towards replenishing the Coffers of an exhausted Civil List; and I wish no Part of it may be applied to any worse Purpose; for tho' his Majesty is not to be so much as suspected of consenting to any wrong Application of publick Money, yet Experience has shewn, that the Civil List Money, or any publick Money, which is not to be strictly accounted for to Parliament, may by Ministers be applied to very vile Purposes without the Knowledge of their Master.

I now come, Sir, to the particular View, which the noble Lord says we have in supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and which, he says, cannot be answered by our supporting her with Money only. This View, his Lordship tells us, is to prevent the *French* from making any further Acquisitions in *Flanders*. How his Lordship's Imagination came to suggest any such View to him, I cannot tell, but I am convinced, no one of our Ministers ever had such a View: They know, that the Neutrality of the *Dutch* depends upon *France's* attempting no such Thing, and therefore, there never was the least Occasion for our sending any of our own Troops to *Flanders*, and much less for our sending any Auxiliaries there, unless the *Dutch* had desired it, in order to enable them to break the Neutrality they have hitherto so religiously observed; and if they had done this, we should have had no Occasion

to send any of our auxiliary Troops to *Flanders*; for with the Assistance of the *Dutch*, and by sending 10 or 12,000 more of own Troops thither, which we might easily have spared, we could have formed such an Army in *Flanders*, as would have been sufficient to oppose any of the Designs of *France*, in that Part of the World, especially, if by sending our Auxiliaries to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary* in *Germany*, we had enabled her to drive the *French* out of that Country, because she might then, and certainly would have come down upon the *Rhine*, with such an Army as would have prevented the *French* from being able to push any Conquests in *Flanders*; for as *France* lies much more open upon the Side of *Germany* than upon that of *Flanders*, their own Prudence would have directed, and even Necessity would have drove them to have stood upon the Defensive in *Flanders*, in order to have sent their most powerful Armies towards the *Rhine*, because, in *Flanders*, they may defend themselves by their strong Garisons, but towards *Germany* they must defend themselves by their numerous Armies.

Thus, Sir, in every Light this Measure can be considered, it must appear to be wrong. As the Balance of Power, in the present Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, no more depends upon the Power of the House of *Austria*, than upon the Power of any other House in *Germany*, it was wrong in us to think of giving the House of *Austria* any farther Assistance than we were obliged to by Treaty, unless the other Powers of *Europe*, equally concerned, had joined with us in restoring that House to the Imperial Diadem, as well as in procuring it an Equivalent from *France* for the Dominions it has been lately dispossessed of. If it had been right to give the Queen

Queen of Hungary a greater Assistance than we were obliged to by Treaty, and to take foreign Troops into our Pay for that Purpose, it was wrong to take *Hanoverians*. If it had been right to take *Hanoverians*, it was wrong to take them at such an extravagant Price; and if it had been right to take them at any Price, it was wrong to march them into *Flanders*, because they must march back again to *Germany*, before they can be of any Use to the Queen of Hungary.

But really, in my Opinion, Sir, and according to the present Appearance of Things, I cannot believe, that either the *Hanoverians* or *Hessians*, or even our own Troops, will march into *Germany*, or give the Queen of Hungary any real Assistance. Let us consider, Sir, that both the *Hanoverians* and *Hessians* are the Emperor's Subjects, and, consequently, their fighting even as Auxiliaries against him may expose their Masters to the Ban of the Empire. Nay, the Ban, I believe, would be the certain Consequence, if we should happen to be unsuccessful in the War; therefore, tho' the Elector of *Hanover* and the Prince of *Hesse* may allow their Troops to take our Money, I do not believe, they will allow their Troops to engage against the Emperor. This, Sir, is the Case of the *Hanoverian* and *Hessian* Troops, and as to our own Troops, I do not think it possible for them to march to the farther End of *Germany*. How shall we subsist them upon their March thither? How shall we subsist them after they are there? How shall we recruit them? How shall we preserve the Remains of our Army, in Case it should happen to meet with a Defeat? These, Sir, are Questions very material, and I protest, I do not see how any one of them can be answered. What Change may be produced in the

present Face of Affairs by the good Conduct of the Court of *Vienna*, and the bad Conduct of the Court of *Versailles*, I do not know, nor is it possible for human Wisdom to foresee; for the Conduct of the one may be so good, and that of the other so bad, as may give Courage, and even a probable View of Success, to some of the Princes of *Germany*, to act against the Emperor they have chosen, and I am sure, the Electorate of *Hanover* in particular has great Reason to resent the scurrilous Treatment it has lately met with from the *French*, with regard to the Neutrality it was forced into, and especially the insulting Manner in which the *French* Ministers openly talk'd at all the Courts of *Europe* of that Neutrality's being solicited, and even begged of the *French* Court by that Electorate.

One cannot therefore determine what may hereafter happen, but in determining the Question now before us, we must consider the present Posture of Affairs only, and from thence we must conclude, that the *Hanoverian* Troops neither can, nor will act against the Emperor. I am sure, no Man who has any Regard for the Safety of his Majesty's Electoral Dominions, will at present advise him to expose himself to the Ban of the Empire, by allowing his Electoral Troops to act offensively against the Emperor; and if such a Change should hereafter happen in the Affairs of *Europe*, as to render such a Step advisable, it will then be Time enough for us to take those *Hanoverian* Troops into our Pay. We shall thereby save the Expence of maintaining them for seven or eight Months, when they neither will nor can be of any Service either to us or the Queen of Hungary; and considering the present distressed Condition of this Nation, the heavy War we are already engaged in, and the more heavy War

we are like to be engaged in, this is a Saving which, I am sure, a true *British* House of Commons will not neglect.

*The next Debate I shall give an Account of, was that which happened in our Club, the 3d of December last, upon a Motion, That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons; but as I have formerly given a Debate upon the same Subject, I shall now give only a few of the Speeches that were made upon this Occasion; and the first I shall give, is the Substance of what was said by Cn. Manlius Vulso *, who seconded the Motion, and spoke thus:*

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS this Motion was last Session agreed to, and as the Bill itself was brought in, and in every Step approved of, by this very House of Commons, I should with great Confidence of Success rise up to second this Motion, if I did not from Experience know, that Gentlemen often change their Sentiments with their Situation, and that a Gentleman, after he becomes a Placeman, begins to entertain Notions of the Prerogatives of the Crown and the Liberties of the People, very different from those he entertained whilst he was a plain, honest, Country Gentleman. If any Thing like this should happen in the present Debate, it may tend to disappoint the Motion, but with all those who are neither Placemen nor Pensioners, I am sure, it ought to be an Argument in its Favour, and, I hope, it will prevail with some Gentlemen, who in former Sessions opposed this Motion, to alter their Sentiments and their Way of voting upon this Occasion, when they have

such a plain Proof before their Eyes, that if a Place does not induce a Man to vote against his Honour and his Conscience, it at last biasses his Judgment, and makes him conclude that to be wrong, which he before thought and declared to be right.

Another strong Argument in Favour of this Motion, Sir, is the melancholy and distressed Condition which the Affairs of *Europe*, as well as of this Nation, are now reduced to. We have for near thirty Years been in a Course of approving and supporting almost every political Measure the Crown seemed resolved to pursue: With regard to foreign Affairs, we have approved and supported every one of them without Exception: Thank God! I have had no Concern in this general uninterrupted Approbation: I have at the respective Times publicly declared my Dislike of many of them, and yet I am far from thinking, that any of those who approved, voted at any Time against the plain Dictates of their Conscience, but I am convinced, that many of them were biassed in their Judgments by the Fears of losing the Places they possessed, or the Hopes of getting the Titles, Places, or Preferments they expected. In all political Disputes it is very easy to impose upon Gentlemen who have never made that Science their Study, and are never let into any Secrets of State unless with a Design to deceive them; therefore in all such Cases, I have great Charity for those who happen to differ from me in Opinion; but when the Wickedness or Folly of the Measures begins to appear from the fatal Consequences they have produced, my Charity begins to cease with respect to those who persevere in their Opinions, and refuse coming into any Method for preventing themselves or their Successors in this House from being deceived

* In the Character of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne.

deceived by the same Bias towards a Court.

I have, Sir, as great an Opinion as any Gentleman can, as any Gentleman ought to have, of the Honour and Impartiality of those who are Members of either House of Parliament; but it is arguing against common Sense, common Reason, and common Experience, to pretend, that no Member of this House will be biased in his Opinion, or influenced in his Voting, by 500 or 1000 or perhaps 5000*l.* a Year. It has in all Countries and in all Ages been held as an established Maxim, that no Man ought to be allowed to sit as Judge, or even as a Jurymen, in any Cause where he is to get or lose by the Event of the Suit; and as we sit as Judges, almost in every Case that can come before us, between the People and their Sovereign, or those employed by him in the executive Part of our Government, surely no Man ought to be allowed to sit here, who is to get or lose the Whole, or the chief Part of his Subsistence, by the Judgment he passes upon any Affair depending in this House.

In former Times, Sir, when we had no standing Army, nor any Officers of our Army kept in continual Pay: When we had no Navy or Ships of War but such as were fitted out when Occasion required, and commanded by Officers appointed by those that fitted them out: When we had no Excises nor Excisemen: When we had few or no Taxes, and as few Tax Gatherers; it was not necessary to have any such Law enacted; because no publick Officer then ever thought of getting himself chosen a Member of Parliament. Whilst he remained in Pay, he was obliged to attend the Duty of his Office, and consequently could neither attend the Business, nor be chosen a Member of Parliament. This is the true Reason why

the High Sheriff of a County cannot even now be chosen a Member of this House; and when this Maxim was first established, I am persuaded, it was a Maxim observed with regard to every other publick Officer; but as it was established by Common Law, or, as the Lawyers call it, Common Reason only, it fell by Degrees into Disuse, and publick Officers of all Ranks and Degrees may be, and are now chosen Members of Parliament, except High Sheriffs, and some few others who have been disqualify'd by express Statute.

Thus, Sir, our Constitution stands at present, and as the Number of our publick Officers of all Kinds, and in all Stations, has been of late Years vastly increased and is every Day increasing, as their yearly Profits and Emoluments have been vastly augmented, and as their Power is growing every Year more and more extensive, they have now a great Sway in all our Elections, especially those for our Cities and Boroughs, so that in a few Years we may, nay we must expect, that a Majority of this House will always consist of such as hold or expect Offices, Places, or private Pensions, at the Pleasure of the Crown; and what Justice or Mercy the People can expect from such a House of Commons, common Sense, I had almost said, common Experience may instruct.

For this Reason, Sir, if we have a Mind to preserve our Constitution; If we have a Mind that Parliaments should ever be of any Use to the King or his People: If we have a Mind to prevent a Parliament's being a cumbersome Clog to a good King, and a cruel Instrument of Oppression in the Hands of a tyrannical one, we must pass a Law for limiting the Number of Officers in this House; and this we ought to be the more ardent to have speedily done, because if we are once caught in the Snare, it will be impossible for

us ever to escape; for if a Majority of this House should ever once come to consist of a Majority of Officers and Placemen, it is not to be supposed, they would pass a Bill for their own Exclusion. Upon the contrary, if they should entertain the least Jealousy of their not being able to get themselves, or a Majority of such as themselves, chosen at a new Election, they would, by the Authority of a late Precedent, continue themselves, or they would pass an Excise Bill, or some such Bill, for giving the Crown an absolute Command over a Majority of our Elections; and thereby establish an arbitrary Power of the most expensive, cruel, and tyrannical Kind, I mean an arbitrary Power supported by a corrupt Parliament and a numerous mercenary Army. To prevent this, Sir, I rise up to second the Motion made by my worthy Friend. I shall always endeavour to prevent it by my Vote in this House, and if ever it should become necessary, by the Risk of my Life and Fortune in the Field.

*The next that spoke in this Debate was
Albius Tibullus *, whose Speech
was to this Effect:*

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS I have sometimes conversed with some of our young Lawyers, who are more ready than the old ones to communicate their Knowledge without a Fee, I have from them learned this Maxim, *Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari*. This I take to be a good Maxim with regard to Law, and I take it to be no less a good one with regard to Politicks. We know, we have for many Ages experienced the Happiness of our present Constitution; but no Man can foretel what will be the Consequences of any material Alteration; for which Reason I am, and shall

always be, against an Alteration, or what the Projectors are always pleased to call an Amendment, unless I have very sensibly felt the Inconvenience of what is proposed to be amended. In the present Case, perhaps my Want of Feeling may proceed from my Want of Experience; but young as I am, as I have the Honour to be a Member of this House, I think myself bound to judge for myself, and not to pin my Faith upon the Feeling or Experience of any other Gentleman; and therefore, I hope, I shall be excus'd if I differ from the two Hon. Gentlemen who have made and seconded this Motion.

I shall readily admit it to be a right Maxim in private Affairs, not to allow any Man to sit as a Judge in a Cause where he has an Interest in the Event of the Suit. This, I say, Sir, is a right Maxim in private Affairs; but in those relating to the Publick it is impossible to admit it; for every Man of the Society must have an Interest in every Thing that relates to the Society in general; and besides this general Interest, there is hardly any Thing comes before us, in which the private Interest of many amongst us has not a particular Concern upon one Side or other. In one of the most important Kinds of Affairs that comes before this Assembly every Man has a private Interest, in being against what is proposed by the Court. When I say this, Sir, I believe, you will readily suppose, I mean the Business of granting Money for the publick Service. As this Money must be raised upon the Subject, every Subject, and consequently every Member of this House must have a private Interest in refusing the Grant, and it is certain, that nothing but his Regard for the publick Welfare, or his Expectation of some Favour from the Crown, can prevail with him to consent to

* In the Character of *Edw. Walpole, Esq;*

a publick Grant, which must necessarily take from him some Part of his private Property.

In passing of Laws, Sir, the Case is the same. There was never, I believe, a Law passed in this House, which did not some way or other injure the Property, the Privilege, or the Friends or Relations of some of the Members; and many Laws have been proposed here, which were inconsistent with the publick Good, but tended to promote the Interest of some of the Members. In all such Cases nothing but a superior Regard for the publick Good, or an Expectation of some Favour from the Crown, can tempt Men to vote against their private Interest. And even in Cases where private Interest can have no Concern, the Satisfaction of private Passions, such as Resentment, (just or unjust, makes no Difference) Malice, Envy, and the like, must always become a Sort of private Interest or Motive with many Gentlemen in this House, to oppose what is proposed by Ministers, or to propose or support what may tend to distress their Measures; and nothing but a superior Regard for the publick Good, or an Expectation of some Favour from the Crown, can prevail with such Men to act contrary to what would give them such an exquisite Pleasure as the Gratification of any violent Passion.

In all these Cases, I hope, Gentlemen Concern for the publick Good is generally such a prevailing Motive as to overcome every Motive of a private Nature; but however generally this may be the Case, our Constitution has not trusted entirely to it; and therefore it has provided the Crown with the Disposal of all Honours, and many other Favours, to be distributed as a Reward to those who, in all their Actions, shew a disinterested Regard for the publick Good, or as a Temp-

tation to the Selfish and Interested for drawing them off from factious Measures, or for inducing them to join with the Government in such Measures, as are really calculated for the Service of the Publick. This, I say, Sir, has been provided by our Constitution, and in my humble Opinion, it is a most wise and necessary Provision; for, I believe, it would be impossible for the most prudent and just Administration, to govern such a numerous Assembly, and to prevent its being often influenced by Faction, if the Crown had no such Favours to bestow.

I shall grant, Sir, that those Favours may sometimes be misapplied: They may by some Administrations be bestowed upon those only that shew a blind Obedience to Ministers, without any Regard to the Publick; and this may enable Ministers to get some Things passed in Parliament, which would otherwise have been rejected with Disdain; but if Ministers were forming Designs against the publick Liberty, or pursuing Measures that manifestly tended to the Ruin of the Nation, I do not believe, that all the Favours the Crown has now to bestow, could procure a parliamentary Approbation of such Designs, or Measures; because nothing but private Interest could prevail with Men to approve of such Measures or Designs, and every Man, qualified to be a Member of this House, would find a private Interest in opposing them, I mean the Preservation of his own Estate; and that he would look upon as an Interest superior to any Pension, Place, or Office, the Crown could bestow; for he would consider, that if the Nation were ruined, his private Estate would be sunk in the general Desolation; or if an arbitrary Government were set up, his Property in his Estate would become precarious; and every Man of common Sense

Sense will prefer an Estate of 300, or 600*l.* a Year, secured by the Laws of a limited Government to him and his Posterity, I say every Man of common Sense will prefer such an Estate, to an Estate, Salary, or Pension, of ten Times the Value, depending upon the Will of an arbitrary Sovereign.

We have no Occasion therefore, Sir, to dread the Introduction of arbitrary Power, from any Number of Officers being Members of this House, as long as those Officers are possessed, in their own Right, of Estates of more Value than any precarious Post or Pension the Crown can bestow, and this we have already provided for sufficiently by express Statute; but if we were to exclude all or the greatest Part of our Officers, civil and military, from having Seats in this House, it would, in my Opinion, certainly introduce Anarchy, which must necessarily be followed by arbitrary Power in some Shape or other; for if the Crown had no Power to reward any Member of this House for shewing a disinterested Zeal for the publick Service, nor any Temptation to throw in the Way of the Selfish or Factionous, it would often be impossible to obtain the Consent of such a numerous Assembly, even to the most necessary Measures of Government; and the Wheels of Government being thus entirely stopp'd, a State of Anarchy would ensue, in which Case we may suppose, that all our Officers, civil and military, would rank themselves upon the Side of the Crown, and the Members of this House being without Interest or Character, either in our Fleets or Armies, we may easily judge what the Consequences would be; for if the Gentlemen concerned in the executive Part of our Government, should once perceive it to be impossible to carry on our publick Affairs, by the Authority of what some

Gentlemen are pleased to call an independent Parliament, they would certainly join with the Crown in laying Parliaments entirely aside.

Having mentioned, Sir, what some Gentlemen are pleased to call an independent Parliament, I must observe, that they seem thereby to mean an Assembly of Men, no one of whom is governed or biassed in the least by any Regard to his own Interest or Advancement in the World, and that this Assembly should be chose by Electors as disinterested as themselves; such a Choice, Sir, as well as such an Assembly, I must look on as altogether *Utopian* and imaginary: We may please our Imagination with such a Representation, but no such Thing had ever any real Existence. Therefore, I shall always call a Parliament independent, if no violent or forcible Means are used for compelling the Electors, or the Members, to vote according to the Directions of him that makes use of such Means; and it is by such Means only that our Constitution can be overturned; for mercenary Considerations alone, without the Interposition of any compulsive Method, will never tempt Men to consent to what would render those very Considerations precarious, which would be the infallible Consequence of overturning our Constitution and establishing arbitrary Power; therefore, I shall never think our Liberties in any Danger, as long as the Crown neither has it in its Power, nor attempts to make use of any violent Method for directing any Man's Vote either at Elections or in Parliament. The Expectation of a Reward may induce a Man to vote with the Court in Questions that are doubtful, and where it is not quite evident to him, which Side of the Question is most for the Publick Good, but when the Court Side of the Question is apparently inconsistent with the Publick Good, or almost

almost directly tending to the Overthrow of our happy Constitution, tho' I have no very great Opinion of the Virtue or publick Spirit of Mankind, I have so good an Opinion of their common Sense, that I am convinced, no mercenary Expectation could prevail upon a Man of any Fortune or Figure in his Country to vote with the Court in such a Question. Nothing but the Fear of losing his Life, his Liberty, or his private Estate could in such a Case prevail; and as long as no such Method is attempted to be made use of, we have nothing to fear from the Honours or Offices in the Disposal of the Crown. By a cautious and prudent Distribution of those Honours and Offices amongst the Members of this House, the Ends of Faction may be disappointed, but the Constitution can never be overturned.

I hope it will now appear, Sir, that this Question is not of so clear a Nature as the Gentlemen who moved it seem to imagine. It is a Question of such a perplexed Nature, that it is very excusable in any Gentleman to change his Sentiments with regard to it; and therefore, if any Gentleman should now appear against it, who formerly appeared to be for it, it would be very uncharitable to conclude, that this Alteration in his Conduct proceeded from an Alteration in his Situation. We ought in Charity to suppose, that his Sentiments with respect to it are really changed; and I believe, every Gentleman who is transferred from being a Country Gentleman to be a Minister of State, will find more Reason for a Change of Sentiments in this Respect, than he ever before suspected he should. He will then acquire a Knowledge of Mankind, which he never could before acquire: He will then be able to penetrate further into the private Views by which Men are actuated,

and he will see how difficult it is, to get a Majority of this House to unite in the most prudent and necessary Measure that can be thought of. This may furnish him with very sufficient Reasons for a real Change in his Sentiments, and if any such Change should appear in this Debate, it ought, I think, to be a strong Argument with all those, who have upon former Occasions appeared against this Question, for adhering to their former Opinion.

Then, Sir, as to the distressed Condition which the Affairs of *Europe*, or the Affairs of this Nation are in, I shall grant that the Affairs of *Europe* are in a very distressed Condition at present, but as to the Affairs of this Nation, I cannot conceive them to be in any distressed Condition, and if I did, should avoid insisting upon it in such a publick Assembly, at a Time when a good Opinion of our Affairs at foreign Courts, is so necessary for giving Weight to those Negotiations we must be supposed to be carrying on, for forming a Confederacy in Opposition to the ambitious Views of those that have long been Enemies to publick Liberty. But thank God! whatever may be said by some Gentlemen in this House, no Foreigner who knows any Thing of this Nation can suppose, that our Affairs are in any Sort of Distress. Our publick Credit is so well established that, instead of receiving a Shock from the present Confusions in *Europe*, it has rather been improv'd; and tho' our Trade may suffer a little in one Branch by our present War with *Spain*, yet notwithstanding the Interruption it meets with from *Spanish* Privateers, it is certainly now in as flourishing a Condition as ever it was in any Time preceding. We have, 'tis true, still remaining a great Load of publick Debts; but this is not owing to any

Mismanagement at home, but to the many Broils we have been of late Years engaged in by the Ambition of foreign Courts, and to the great Tenderness both his late and present Majesty have shewn towards their People, especially the Landed A Interest.

Our own Affairs therefore, Sir, can afford no Argument for shewing, that ever our Parliament has been prevailed on by a corrupt Influence to approve of any wrong Measures; and as to the Affairs of B *Europe*, tho' they are at present in great Confusion, I am sure, it can no Way be imputed to any Misconduct in our Administration. Will any Gentleman pretend, that our War with *Spain* was provoked by any rash Step in our Ministers? Can it be said, that we gave Encouragement to the King of *Prussia*, or the Duke of *Bavaria*, to attack the Queen of *Hungary*; or that we encouraged the *French* to send their Troops into *Germany*, or the *Spaniards* to send their Troops into *Italy*? D Are not all the Confusions in *Europe* owing to the Ambition or Obstinacy of foreign Courts, and not to any Misconduct of ours? Has not our Court tried all the Methods that could be thought of, for preventing or putting an End to those Confusions? The Parliament had therefore good Reason to approve of all our foreign Measures, and consequently that Approbation could not be owing to their Judgments being biassed, or their Votes directed, by any Favours enjoyed, or expected F from the Crown.

Therefore, Sir, as we have never suffered any Prejudice from the Number of Officers in this House: As we have no Reason to apprehend Danger from any Number that can be in it, in any future Parliament; and as I think, that the excluding them from Seats in this House would be of the most dan-

gerous Consequence to our Constitution, I must be against the Motion.

The next Speaker I shall mention in this Debate was C. Popilius Lænas, who spoke in Substance thus:*

Mr. President,
S I R,

AS we seem to improve every Day in those Doctrines that are introductory of arbitrary Power, the Doctrine of Corruption has this Day been pushed farther than ever, I believe, it was in this Assembly. It has been represented not only as a harmless but a necessary Implement of Government; and all the Laws we have for excluding Pensioners, and several Sorts of Officers, from having Seats in this Assembly, may, by the same Sort of Reasoning, be proved to be subversive of our Constitution, and introductory of Anarchy, Confusion, and arbitrary Power. If a Gentleman of a small Estate, or of an Estate, however large, that cannot supply the Wants of his Luxury or Avarice, cannot be supposed capable of being induced, by any mercenary Motive the Crown can throw in his Way, to consent to Grants or Regulations, or to approve of Measures that tend towards the Introduction of arbitrary Power, or that appear to be inconsistent with the public Good, why should we exclude Pensioners, why should we exclude the Commissioners and Officers of our Customs and Excise, from having Seats in this House? If the Power of granting pecuniary and mercenary Rewards to Members be so necessary for the managing of this Assembly, and for answering the necessary Ends of Government, why should we in any Respect abridge that Power, which, if never so extensive, can do us no Harm, and which,

* In the Character of Lord Strange.

which, if too much abridged, may overfet both our Government and Constitution? Surely, no Man of common Sense would make the least Approach towards a Precipice, if he could keep his Distance without the least Danger or Inconvenience; therefore, if we admit this Doctrine, we must suppose those Parliaments void of common Sense, in which the Laws we now have for excluding Pensioners and several Sorts of Officers were agreed to.

But Experience in all Ages and all Countries, Sir, must convince us, that this Doctrine is false, deceitful and pernicious. In all Countries where arbitrary Power ever was, or is now set up, Corruption was the Footstool upon which it mounted into the Throne. By Corruption Men are induced to arm their Magistrates, or supreme Magistrate, with such Powers as enable them to destroy, first the Essence, and afterwards the very Face of publick Liberty. Whilst arbitrary Power is in its Infancy, and creeping up by Degrees to Man's Estate, no Doubt it will, it must refrain from Acts of Violence and Compulsion. It will by Bribery gain the Consent of those it has not as yet got Strength enough to compel; but when it is by Bribery grown up to its full Strength and Vigour, even Bribery itself will be neglected, and whoever then opposes its Views will be ruined, either by open Violence, or false Informations and cook'd up Prosecutions.

I shall grant, Sir, that if the Question were put in plain and direct Terms, no Man, or at least very few, would agree to give up their Property in their Estates, for the Sake of a much greater Estate or Pension, depending upon the Will of an arbitrary Sovereign. But such a Question never was, nor ever will be put by those who aim at arbitrary Power. They always find spe-

cious Pretences for some new Power, or some little Increase of Power, and then another new Power, or another little Increase of Power, till at last their Power becomes by Degrees uncontrollable; and Men of corrupt Hearts are, by mercenary Motives, prevented from considering or foreseeing the Consequences of the new or additional Powers they grant. It is, I think, highly probable, that *Julius Cæsar* had laid the Scheme of enslaving his Country, before he obtained the Province of *Transalpin Gaul*. For this Purpose he rightly judged, that it was necessary to get a great Army under his Command, and by his Continuance and Success in that Command, to render that Army more attached to him than to the Laws and Liberties of their Country. For obtaining that Command, and for continuing in it, he knew he must depend upon the Votes of his Fellow Citizens, for his Success in it he must depend upon his own Conduct. If he had told his Fellow Citizens that he wanted from them such an Army as might enable him to oppress the Liberties of his Country, they would certainly have refused it: Notwithstanding the Avarice, Luxury, and Selfishness then prevailing amongst them, he could not by all his Bribery have got them to agree to such a direct Question. He therefore at first proposed to them only to give him the Command of *Cisalpin Gaul*, with *Illyria* annexed, which by Bribery, and by having insinuated himself into great Favour with the People, he obtained, and by the same Means he got the *Transalpin Gaul* added to it. This gave him the Command of a great Army, and the People being blinded by his Largeſſs and his Successes, they continued him in that Command till he made his Army so absolutely his own, that it established him in arbitrary Power,

and so effectually destroyed the Liberties of the People, that they could never again be restored; for the short Interval between his Death and the Establishment of his Successor, *Augustus Caesar*, was no free or regular Government, but a continued Series of Usurpation, Murder, and Civil War.

If the People of *Rome*, Sir, had foreseen the Consequences of their Favours to *Julius Caesar*, they would certainly have refused granting him so many; but they were so blinded by their Corruption, that they did not consider the Consequences. This destroyed irrecoverably that glorious Republick; and this will destroy every Republick, where any one Man has Wealth or Power enough to corrupt a great Number of People. Let us consider, Sir, in what Liberty and Property truly consists, and we shall see, that where any one Man has in his Power a large Fund for Corruption, both may be absolutely destroyed, and an arbitrary Power established, before People become generally sensible of their Danger. A Man's Liberty consists in its not being in the Power of any Man or Magistrate, with Impunity, to imprison or kill him, or inflict any personal Punishment upon him, unless he has been formally tried, and justly condemned by that Method of Trial, and by those Laws, which have been established, and are approved of by the Majority of the Society to which he belongs. Property again consists in a Man's being secure of enjoying, and transmitting to his Posterity, what has been left to him by his Ancestors, or acquired by his own Industry, unless the Whole, or some Part of it, be taken from him, in Pursuance of Laws that have been established, and are approved by the Majority of the Society to which he belongs. Whilst this is the Case, every Man of the Society enjoys Liberty and

Property in their full Extent; and this will be our Case as long as our Elections and Parliaments remain free from any Influence, either compulsive or corrupt.

But suppose, Sir, a Majority of our House of Commons consisted of such as held lucrative Places from the Crown, and suppose a Judge were to be brought before them, who, for the Sake of some corrupt Consideration, had, at the Desire of the Crown, illegally and unjustly condemned and imprisoned many of his Fellow Subjects; would not the Crown, I mean the Ministers of the Crown, endeavour to protect such a Judge? Would not they give Hints to their Officers in this House, that a Dismissal would be the certain Consequence of their giving a Vote against this Tool of a Judge? And can we suppose, that many of those Officers would chuse to lose a Place of 500*l.* or 1000*l.* a Year, rather than give a Vote in Favour of this Judge? Sir, I have a very great Opinion of our present Judges, but without any Reflection upon them, I will say, that it is upon the Independency and Integrity of our Parliaments that we must depend for the Integrity and Impartiality of our Judges; for the Crown has many Ways to reward a pliable Judge, and as many to punish an obstinate one: Nay, if Parliaments were once become dependent upon the Crown, an obstinate Integrity would of itself be sufficient for getting a Judge removed by the Address of both Houses of Parliament; for if the Majority of Parliament were such as depended upon the Crown for getting or holding some lucrative Employment, they would be easily persuaded, that such a Judge had done Injustice to the Crown, or had fomented Sedition by shewing Favour to the Seditious, and under this Pretence, they would vote for addressing to remove him, without con-

considering, that they thereby established arbitrary Power, and made not only their own Estates, but their Lives and Liberties dependent upon the arbitrary Will of their Sovereign; for by this Precedent all our Judges would be convinced, that they must take Directions from the Ministers of the Crown in all Prosecutions, Trials, and Causes that might afterwards come before them; and what Man could say, he had any Liberty or Property left, if the Ministers of the Crown had it in their Power to take his Life, Liberty, or Estate from him, whenever they pleased, by a false Accusation, and a mock Trial?

Even after such a fatal Turn in our Constitution, as long as a Spirit of Corruption prevailed among the People, and the Court kept within the Bounds of common Decency, there would be no Occasion for any compulsive Methods either at Elections or in Parliament, because the Ministers would always find People enough that would be ready to take their Money or their Favours, and in Expectation or Return would agree to vote as directed; but if by the ridiculous Conduct of the Court a Spirit of Liberty should arise among the People, the violent and compulsive Methods usual in such Cases would be made use of. Informers, or *Delatores*, as the *Romans* called them, would be found out and retained, and spread over the whole Nation, in order to bring false Informations against those who dared to oppose the Court either at Elections or in Parliament; and in both, Men would be forced to vote according to the Directions of a Minister, in order to preserve that Property by a slavish Subjection, which they had before been endeavouring to increase by a villainous Corruption.

After what I have said, Sir, I hope, I need not particularly men-

tion all the other Methods, by which a corrupt dependent Parliament may sap the Foundations of our Constitution: Ensnaring Laws may be made, or the Laws we have for securing our Liberties may be repealed or suspended, upon various Pretences, without a corrupt Man's being sensible, that he is thereby exposing his own Estate to the precarious Tenure of arbitrary Power. On Pretence of a sham Plot, or a pretended Disaffection, the *Habeas Corpus* Act, that Corner Stone of our Liberties, may be suspended for a Twelvemonth, and under the same Pretence that Suspension may be renewed for another, and a third Twelvemonth, till at last the annual Suspension of that salutary Law may go as glibly down as the Mutiny or Malt-Tax Bill now does; for when these two Bills were first introduced, no Man supposed, they would ever become Bills of Course, to be passed without Opposition in every succeeding Session of Parliament.

The keeping up a standing Army in this Island in Time of Peace, was always till the Revolution deemed inconsistent with our Constitution. Since that Time, indeed, we have always thought, that the keeping up, of a small Number of regular Troops is necessary for preserving our Constitution, or at least the present Establishment. How far this may be right I shall not pretend to determine, but I must observe, that the famous Scheme for overturning our Constitution, which was publish'd in the Year 1629, required but 3000 Foot for this Purpose; and if King *Charles the First* had, in the Year 1641, been provided with such a Number of regular Troops, upon whom he might have depended for overawing the Mob of the City of *London*, his Fate, I believe, would have been very different from what it was. I am very far from thinking, that such a very small Number, even

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now our People are so much disused to Arms, would be sufficient for overturning our Constitution; but there is a certain Number which would be infallibly sufficient for this Purpose, and it is not easy to determine how near we may now be come to that Number. Now suppose, we are come within 2 or 3000 of that Number, and that a Minister, in order to render his Success against our Constitution infallible, should upon some specious Pretence or other desire the Parliament to consent to an Augmentation of 2 or 3000 Men to our Army; can we suppose that such a small Augmentation, upon a plausible Pretence, would be refused by a Parliament, chiefly composed of Officers and Placemen? Can we suppose, that any Man would risk his losing a lucrative Employment, by voting against such a small Augmentation? Some civil Powers to be executed by civil Officers, and some military Powers to be executed by a standing Army, or a standing Militia, are certainly necessary in all Governments: I am afraid, it is impossible to preserve a free Government, when all those Powers are lodged in one single Man; but when they are not only lodged in one single Man, but greatly increased beyond what is necessary for the Support of a free Government, I am sure the Freedom of that Government must soon be at an End; and it is very hard to distinguish between the Powers necessary for the Support of a free Government, and those that are sufficient for establishing an arbitrary one: The Partition is so thin that it may easily be mistaken, and certainly will be mistaken, by most of those who are under a Temptation to judge partially in Favour of arbitrary Power.

This, Sir, must convince every true Lover of Liberty, how necessa-

ry it is, that no Member of this Assembly, or at least as few as possible, should lie under such a Temptation. I shall grant, that in most Things that come before this House, some of our Members may have a private Interest in opposing or agreeing to it, but as long as this private Interest does not proceed from the Favours they enjoy or expect from the Crown, it can never injure the publick Good; because if some have a private Interest in opposing, others will have a private Interest in agreeing to what is proposed, and those whose private Interest is no Way concerned, will always cast the Balance in favour of the publick Good. The granting of Money is the only Case where we can suppose the Members generally engaged, by their private Interest, to oppose what is necessary for the publick Service; but this Interest is so small with regard to each particular Member, that it can never be of any Weight: This is demonstrated, Sir, from the whole Course of our History; for I defy any Man to give me an Instance, where the Parliament denied granting what was necessary for the publick Service, unless they were denied Justice with regard to the Redress of Grievances, or unless they had well grounded Apprehensions that the Money would be misapplied.

But let us see, Sir, how this Argument will stand upon the other Side of the Question. It is certain, that the Parliament ought never to grant more than is absolutely necessary for the publick Service: It is likewise certain, that we never ought to grant even what is necessary, till all Grievances be redressed, and our former Grants regularly and strictly accounted for. This is our Duty as Members of this House, but will we perform this Duty, if a Majority of us be greatly concerned in Interest to neglect it? And this will always be the Case, if a Majority of us hold

hold or expect some lucrative Office or Employment at the Pleasure of the Crown; because it will always be the Interest of Ministers, and even their Safety may sometimes be concerned in our not performing this Duty. Suppose, they ask from Parliament 500,000*l.* or a Million, for carrying on some whimsical, perhaps pernicious, Scheme of their own; will a Member of this House, who is to pay for his Share not above 50*l.* of this Sum, refuse granting it, when he is to get or hold 500*l.* or 1000*l.* a Year by consenting to the Grant? Will a Member of this House insist upon first redressing a Grievance, by which he suffers little, perhaps no sensible Prejudice, when he is to get or hold 2 or 300*l.* a Year by letting it remain? And finally, Sir, will a Member of this House call Ministers to a strict Account, by which he can never expect to put a Farthing into his own Pocket, when by neglecting to do so, he may get or hold a good Post or Employment, and perhaps preserve a round Sum which he himself has purloined from the Publick?

Sir, I was sorry to hear a young Gentleman talk so much of Mens private Passions and Affections, and of every Man's having a View to the Service of some favourite private Passion, in every Vote he gave in Parliament or at Elections. I hope the Case is far otherwise, but if it is not, we ought to endeavour to make it so, by putting it out of the Power (at least as far as we can by such Laws as this) of any Man to serve himself, by his Way of voting in Parliament or at Elections, any farther than may result to him from the general Good of his Country. If we can do this: If we can put it out of the Power of the Selfish and Mercenary to sell their Votes in Parliament, no Man will purchase a Seat there at any

high Price, and this will of course put an End to Bribery and Corruption at Elections; for no mercenary Soul will purchase what he cannot sell, and those who are prompted by their Ambition to purchase, will never go to any high Price, nor will they submit to be the Slaves of a Minister after they have purchased. Even Ministers themselves would cease their Bribery at Elections, because they could not depend upon having their Candidate's Vote in Parliament, if he had no lucrative Office depending upon his voting always with the Minister; and if the Flood Gates of the Treasury were not opened at any Election, I am convinced, we should soon have little or no Bribery in the Kingdom.

Whilst there are Purchasers, Sir, there will be Sellers: I am afraid there are at present too many of both; but if you can make it worth no Man's while to purchase, you will put an End to the Traffick; and this is the Design of the Bill now proposed. I have shewn, that if you do not agree to it, there will be, there must be a corrupt Dependency in Parliament; that by such a Dependency our Constitution may be overturned, without any compulsive Dependency; and that the latter may be made use of by an arbitrary Government, and certainly will be made use of, as soon as it becomes necessary for the Support of its arbitrary Power. Upon this Side, Sir, the Danger is certain and inevitable; let us then consider the Danger pretended to be on the other. If we exclude Officers, or the greatest Part of them, from having Seats in this House, it is said, it will introduce Anarchy and Confusion, because it will be impossible to govern such a numerous Assembly as this, without a Power in the Crown to reward those who appear zealous in its Service; and that as soon

soon as this Impossibility is perceived, all our Officers, civil and military, will join with the Crown in laying aside the Use of Parliaments.

[This SPEECH to be concluded, and the DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

In our last, p. 264, *M. Quintilius Varus* in the Character of Lord Viscount *Quarendon*, now Earl of *Litchfield*.

EXTRACTS from *A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS, in the Years 1740-1. Containing a faithful Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's Ship the Wager on a desolate Island in the Latitude 47 South, Longitude 81:40 West, &c. &c. Compiled by Persons concerned in the Facts related, viz. JOHN BULKELEY and JOHN CUMMINS, late Gunner and Carpenter of the Wager.*

ON Thursday, September 18, 1740, failed from St. Hellen's his Majesty's Ship *Centurion*, Commodore *Anson*, with the *Gloucester*, *Pearl*, *Severn*, *Wager*, and *Tryal*, and two Store-ships; this Squadron was design'd round *Cape-Horn* into the *South-Seas*, to distress the *Spaniards* in those Parts. The Men were elevated with Hopes of growing immensely rich, and in a few Years of returning to *Old England* loaden with the Wealth of their Enemies.

Oct. 26, about Five in the Morning, the *Severn* showed Lights, and fired several Guns a-head; soon after we saw the Land bearing W. by S. and at Noon the East End of *Madeira* bore North, distant five Leagues.

Oct. 29, we moored in *Fonchiale* Road, so called from a City of that Name, which is the Metropolis of the Island of *Madeira*; here we employ'd most of our Time in getting aboard Water, and stowing our dry Provisions between Decks.

Tuesday, Nov. 4, Capt. *Kidd* our Commander was removed on board the *Pearl*, and the Hon. Capt. *Murray* succeeded him in the *Wager*. Capt. *Norris* of the *Gloucester* having obtained Leave to return to *England*, on Account of his ill State of Health, occasioned the above Removals.

Nov. 5, we sailed from *Madeira*, and on the 28th, by Account, we cross'd the *Equinoctial*.

Dec. 19, we anchor'd in St. *Catharine's* Bay, in upward of twelve Fathom Water, the Island *Gaul* on the Coast of *Brazil* bearing N. by E. distant four Leagues. On the 20th we anchor'd in St. *Catharine's* Road, and the Day following we moored between the Island of St. *Catharine* and the Main.

Jan. 17, 1741, we sailed from St. *Catharine's*; and on Feb. 19, we came to Anchor off the River of St. *Julian's*, on the Coast of *Patagonia*, St. *Julian's* Hill bearing S. W. by W. and the Southmost Land in Sight S. by E. distant from the Shore three Leagues. This Day our Captain, the Hon. *George Murray*, took Command on board the *Pearl*, Capt. *Kidd* having died on the Voyage since we left St. *Catharine's*.

Capt. *Kidd* was heard to say, a few Days before his Death, That this Voyage, which both Officers and Sailors had engag'd in with so much Alacrity, would prove in the End very far from their Expectations, notwithstanding the vast Treasure they imagined to gain by it; that it would end in Poverty, Vermin, Famine, Death, and Destruction. How far the Captain's Words were prophetick, will appear in the Course of our Journal. Capt. C— succeeded Capt. *Murray* on board the *Wager*.

While we lay at St. *Julian's*, we saw the Sea full of Shrimps, and red as if they were boiled; the Water appeared tinged to that Degree, that it look'd like Blood.

March

March 7, we pass'd through the Straights of Le Maire; Cape Diego on the Island of Terra del Fuego bore N. W. by W. three Leagues, and the West End of the Island, Staten Land, bore E. N. E. distant four Leagues, the Squadron under Reef'd Courses. On the 12th, carried away the Rails and Timbers of the Head on both Sides. The 30th the *Gloucester* broke her Main-Yard in the Slings. And on April 1, the Commodore order'd Mr. Cummins, the Carpenter, on board her.

April 8, carried away the Mizzen-Mast, two Feet above the Awning; there was no Sail on the Mast. Upon the Rowl of a Sea, all the Chain Plates to Wind-ward broke, Lat. 56. 31. Long. 87. 4. West. At Noon Cape St. Baribolomew bore North, 24 Deg. E. distant 229 Leagues.

The 10th, lost Sight of the *Severn* and *Pearl*, Lat. 56. 29. Long. 85 West. At Ten last Night fell in with two small Islands; at Eight in the Morning the Islands bore N. N. W. by the Compass distant eight Leagues, in the Lat. 54. 00 South; we took 'em for the Islands which lay off *Brewer's Straights*, Lat. 54. 50 South, Long. 84. 56 West.

On the 12th we had very hard Gales at West, with the largest Swell I ever saw; I was Officer of the Watch (tho' I was Gunner of the Ship, I had the Charge of a Watch during the whole Voyage,) we had our Larboard Tacks on board: Between Six and Seven in the Morning, holding by the Top-sail Hallyards to Wind-ward, there broke a Sea in the Ship, which carried me over the Wheel, bilg'd the Cutter, and canted her off the Skeet's Bottom up athwart the Barge; it likewise half filled the Long-Boat.

The 13th, under Reef'd Courses, the Larboard Tacks; the Commodore being on the Weather-Quarter, bore down under our Lee, and spoke with us. He ask'd the Captain, if the Carpenter was return'd from the *Gloucester*? The Captain answer'd, No; and am surpriz'd Capt. M——ll should detain him, when he knows I must want him about my Mizzen-Mast. The Commodore told him he would speak with the *Gloucester*, and order him on board. He then ask'd the Captain, Why he did not set the Main-top-sail, and make more Sail? Capt. C——p made Answer, My Rigging is all gone, and broke fore and aft, and my People almost all taken ill, and down; but I will set him as soon as possible. The Commodore desired he would, and make what Sail he could after him.

The 14th, the Carpenter return'd from the *Gloucester*, it being the only Day this Fortnight a Boat could live in the Sea. As soon as the Carpenter came on board, he waited on the Captain, who order'd him to look on the Chain-Plates and Chains, and to give his Opinion of the Mast's going away.

The Carpenter look'd as order'd, and gave Capt. C——p for Answer, That the Chain-Plates were all broke. The Captain shook his Head, and said, Carpenter! that is not the Reason of the Mast's going away. The Carpenter, not willing, as the Mast was gone, to lay it to any one's Mismanagement, or to occasion any Uneasiness about what was now past Prevention, fitted a Cap on the Stump of the Mizzen-Mast, got up a lower Studding-Sail-Boom of 40 Feet, and hoisted a Sail to keep the Ship to.

To-day, being the 19th, and the finest Day we had in these Seas, we were employ'd in repairing the Rigging; we bent a new Main-sail and reef'd him, as did the *Ann Pink*; the *Gloucester* at the same Time fix'd her Main-Yard; the Commodore and *Tryal* keeping a-head, and at a considerable Distance; between Four and Six at Night saw the Commodore's Light. At Six, being reliev'd by the Master, he could not see the Commodore's Light, tho' it was visible to every one else on the Quarter-Deck: The Master still persisted he could not see it; on which I went and acquainted the Captain, who came upon Deck, and seeing the Light, ask'd the Master, Where his Eyes were? This was the last Time I ever saw the Commodore. The Lieutenant having the first Watch lost Sight of him at Nine o'Clock, and at Ten was oblig'd to hand the Fore-Sail; in doing of which we lost a Seaman overboard. We saw the *Gloucester* and *Ann Pink* a-stern in the Morning; but they were soon gone a-head, and out of Sight.

The 21st, as I was in the Steward's Room, *Joseph King*, Seaman, came for a Pound of Bread. I heard him ask the Steward, If he thought they would be serv'd with the same Quantity of Water as before? Without waiting for an Answer, No, G——d d——n em; as the Commodore was parted, they should find the Difference. Not knowing the Consequence of this, or by whom the Fellow might be spirited up, I acquainted the Captain with the Affair, who order'd me to deliver a Brace of Pistols charg'd with a Brace of Balls to every Officer in the Ship who wanted 'em; and to take no farther Notice of the Matter.

May the 1st. This Day the Officers were call'd, and their Opinions ask'd concerning the best Bower-Anchor; resolv'd to cut the Anchor away, for fear of endangering the Ship, there being no Possibility of securing it without putting our Fore-Mast in extreme Danger, the Shrouds and Chain-Plates being all broke.

Fourteen Days before the Loss of the Ship, the Wind at S. and S. S. W. steer'd N. W. by N. and N. N. W. by the Compass; laid the Ship to for the first four Nights; the Meaning of this I could not learn. I ask'd

the Lieutenant the Reason of our bearing for the Land on a Lee-shore, when we had a fair Wind for our Rendezvous, which I had always thought was for the Island of *Juan Fernandez*. The Lieutenant told me the Rendezvous was alter'd to an Island in the Latitude of 44. S. Upon this I said to the Lieutenant, This is a very great Misfortune to us; that we can do nothing with the Ship in the Condition she is in upon a Lee-shore; and am surpris'd, that we should be oblig'd to go there. The Lieutenant told me, he had said every Thing he could to dissuade the Captain from it, but found him determin'd to go there. The fifth Night, and every Night after, made Sail; the Wind to the Westward. I never reliev'd the Lieutenant, but I ask'd him, What he thought of a Lee-shore with the Ship in this Condition? He always reply'd, He could not tell. We saw Rock-weed in abundance pass by the Ship. The Hon. *J—n B—n*, Midshipman, being on the Quarter-Deck, said, We can't be far off the Land by these Weeds. The Lieutenant and Mate being by, I said, Gentlemen, What can we do with the Ship in the miserable Condition she is in on a Lee-shore? The Lieutenant answer'd, Whenever I have been with the Captain since our first lying to, I always persuaded him to go for *Juan Fernandez*; therefore I would have you go to him, he may be persuaded by you, tho' he will not by me. I said, If that was the Case, my going to him is needless. In a Quarter of an Hour afterwards, the Captain sent for me, and said, Gunner! What Longitude have you made? I told him 82. 30. What Distance do you reckon yourself off the Land? I answer'd, About 60 Leagues: But if the two Islands we saw are those which are laid down in your Chart to lay off *Brewer's Streights*, and the same Current continues with the Western Swell, we can't be above a third Part of the Distance off the Land. The Captain made Answer, As for the Currents, there is no Account to be given for 'em; sometimes they set one Way, and sometimes another. I said, Sir, very true; but as the Ship has been always under Reef'd Courses, with the Mizzen-Mast gone, she must wholly drive to Leeward, and nigher the Land than expected. The Captain then told me, I suppose you are not unacquainted of my Rendezvous for the Island of *Nofra Signora Di Socora*, in the Latitude of 44. I reply'd, Sir, the Ship is in a very bad Condition to come in with the Lee-shore; and if it is possible to bring the Ship to an Anchor, we shall never purchase him again. The Captain answer'd, I don't design to come to an Anchor; for there are no Soundings until you come within seven Leagues of the Land. I purpose to stand off and on twenty-four

Hours; and if I don't see the Commodore, or any of the Squadron in that Time, we will go for *Juan Fernandez*. To this I said, Sir, the Ship is a perfect Wreck; our Mizzen-Mast gone, with our standing Rigging afore and abaft, and all our People down; therefore I can't see what we can do in with the Land. The Captain's Answer was, It does not signify, I am oblig'd and determin'd to go for the first Rendezvous.

On the 13th, at Eight in the Morning, the Straps of the Fore-Jeer Blocks broke; reev'd the Top Ropes, and lower'd the Yard; went to strapping the Blocks. At Nine, the Carpenter going forward to inspect the Chain-Plates, saw the Land from the Forecastle; on which he ask'd the Boatswain's Mate, who was by him, If he saw the Land? He answer'd, No. The Carpenter shew'd it him, and he saw it plain. The Carpenter then shew'd it to the Lieutenant; but he would not believe it to be Land, because it bore N. N. W. and said it was impossible; therefore he never inform'd the Captain of the Sight of Land, as the Hon. Mr. *B—n* hath heard the Captain say. At Two in the Afternoon lower'd the Fore-yard, and hawl'd the Fore-sail up. Notwithstanding I was Officer of the Watch, I was oblig'd to go upon the Fore-yard, where was Mr. *Campbell*, Midshipman, one Boatswain's Mate, four Seamen, and the Master's Servant; which were all the Hands we could get out of the Ship's Company to assist. Whilst on the Yard I saw the Land very plain, on the Larboard-beam, bearing N. W. half N. nearest High Land, with Hillocks, and one remarkable Hommacoe like a Sugar-loaf, very high. At the Sight of Land I came off the Fore-yard, and acquainted the Captain. He immediately gave Orders to sway the Fore-yard up, and set the Fore-sail; then we wore Ship with her Head to the Southward. The Captain coming forward, unhappily received a Fall, which dislocated his Shoulder, so that he was obliged to be put into the Surgeon's Cabin. Some Time after he sent for the Lieutenant and myself, acquainting us of the Necessity there was for making Sail, as being on a Lee-shore; therefore desired we would use our utmost Endeavours to crowd the Ship off. You see, Gentlemen, said he, my Misfortune will not permit me to continue on the Deck: As for the Master, he is not worthy of the Charge of a Watch; therefore I must desire you, Mr. *Bulkeley*, to be in the Watch with him, and to make but two Watches: Keep a good Look-out, and, if possible, set the Main-top-sail. Mr. *B—n*, I must desire Mr. *Cummins* to be with you; and beg you will take all the Care you can. I having the first Watch, set the Main, Fore, and Mizzen Stay-sail; it blew so hard I found it impossible to set the Main-top-sail; of which

which I acquainted the Captain: All the Hands we could muster in both Watches, Officers included, were but twelve; the rest of the Ship's Company were all sick below: I very often could get no more than three Seamen in my Watch. The Ship for these three Weeks hath been no better than a Wreck; the Mizzen-Mast gone; the standing Rigging and Chain-Plates, afore and abaft, mostly broke and ruin'd. The Top-sails now at the Yards are so bad, that if we attempt to loose 'em for making Sail, we are in Danger of splitting 'em; and we have not a spare Sail in the Ship that can be brought to the Yard without being repair'd. This is the present deplorable Situation of the Ship. All the first and middle Watch it blow'd and rain'd; and withal so very dark, that we could not see the Length of the Ship: For the greatest Part of the Night she came up no nearer than S. by W. and S. S. W. At Four in the Morning she came up with her Head West, so that her Head was then off the Shore.

Thursday, May the 14th, 1741, at Half an Hour past Four this Morning, the Ship struck abaft on a sunken Rock, sounded fourteen Fathom; but it being impossible to let go the Anchor Time enough to bring her up, being surrounded on every Side with Rocks, (a very dismal Prospect to behold!) the Ship struck a second Time, which broke the Head of the Tiller; so that we were obliged to steer her with the Main and Fore-sheets, by easing off one, and hawling aft the other, as she came to, or fell off. In a short Time after, she struck, bilged, and grounded, between two small Islands, where Providence directed us to such a Place as we could save our Lives. When the Ship struck it was about Break of Day, and not above a Musket-shot from the Shore. Launch'd the Barge, Cutter, and Yawl, over the Gunnel; cut the Main and Fore-Mast by the Board, and the Shoot-Anchor from the Gunnel. The Captain sent the Barge ashore, with Mr. S. — the Mate, to see if the Place was inhabited, and to return aboard directly; but, without any Regard to his Duty, or the Preservation of the Lives of the People, he said ashore. The Barge not returning as expected, the Lieutenant was sent in the Yawl, with Orders to bring off the Barge. The Lieutenant tarried ashore, but sent off the Boat. As soon as the Boat came on board, the Captain, being very ill, was persuaded by the Officers to go ashore: With the Captain went the Land Officers, Mate, and Midshipmen; the Officers remaining on board were the Master, Boatswain, Gunner, and Carpenter: The Boatswain, who was laid up a Month before the Loss of the Ship, became of a sudden very vigorous and active. At Night it blow'd very hard at

North, with a great tumbling Sea; we expected every Moment that the Ship would part, fetching such Jukes and Twistings as shock'd every Person aboard, who had the least Care for the Preservation of Life; yet, in the dismal Situation we were in, we had several in the Ship so thoughtless of their Danger, so stupid, and insensible of their Misery, that upon the principal Officers leaving her, they fell into the most violent Outrage and Disorder: They began with broaching the Wine in the Lazaretto; then to breaking open Cabbins and Chests, arming themselves with Swords and Pistols, threatening to murder those who should oppose or question them: Being drunk and mad with Liquor, they plunder'd Chests and Cabbins for Money and other Things of Value, cloathed themselves in the richest Apparel they could find, and imagined themselves Lords Paramount.

Friday the 15th, the Ship was bilged in the Mid-ships on a great Rock; we took Care to secure some Powder, Ball, and a little Bread. In the Afternoon, the Carpenter and myself went ashore with several of those imaginary Lords in the rich Attire they had plunder'd Yesterday; but upon the Purser and Lieutenant Hamilton of Marines presenting Pistols to some of their Breasts, those Grandees suffer'd themselves very quietly to be disrob'd of all their Greatness, and in a few Minutes look'd like a Parcel of transported Felons. On our coming ashore, we found the Captain had taken his Lodging in a little Hut, supposed to be built by Indians; as for our Parts, we were forced to take Shelter under a great Tree, where we made a large Fire; but it rain'd so hard, that it had almost cost us our Lives; an Invalid died that very Night on the Spot.

[To be continued in our next.]

M. VAN HOEY'S LETTERS, &c. continued.
(See p. 286.)

M. Van Hoey to M. Fagel.

S I R,

ON Monday I had the Honour to see the Cardinal at Issy, I found him much better than when I left him on Saturday Sevenight. M. Telluson, Minister here from the Republick of Geneva, informs me that this Court was by no Means satisfied with the Government of Geneva's giving so ready Belief to the false Advice of a pretended Patriot, of which I have given an Account, in my most humble Letter of the 10th Instant, (see p. 289) and he desired me that I would employ my Interest with the Cardinal to soften to him as much as possible, as to what passed upon that Occasion; for you must know, Sir, that these false Reports made such an Im-

pression at *Geneva*, that the Government thought proper to regulate with the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Berne*, the Signals that they are accustomed to make in Times of the greatest Danger.

To comply with his Request, I began the Conversation with the Cardinal, by representing to him, to how great a Length, that Love which all Men naturally have for the Preservation of their Liberty and Religion will carry them; and that therefore we ought not to blame the Precautions they take for securing such precious Treasures, whenever they believe them in Danger. I next made an Application of this general Maxim, to the Conduct of the Republick of *Geneva*. His Eminency acknowledged, that I had Reason on my Side, as to what I advanced in my Thesis; but so far as it related to the Republick of *Geneva*, their Proceedings resembled rather Suspensions unjustly conceived, and consequently very injurious to this Crown, than wise Precautions dictated by Prudence. His Eminency then spoke to me of the Misfortunes that generally overwhelm those, who endeavour only to satisfy their Ambition, by inciting domestick Troubles, or kindling foreign Wars, as often as with any Appearance of Truth, they can suggest that Liberty or Religion is in Danger; that Histories are full of Examples, which prove, that not only Hypocrites and *Tartuffs*, but also such as have said in their Hearts, there is no God, have frequently succeeded in deluding the People by this Means, and have been their Victims in the End.

I made use of this Reflection of the Cardinal's, to make him sensible, that there could not be a better Reason for excusing the *Genevise*, who had only been too credulous in a Case, in which of all others human Nature, is most apt to take Umbrage; and this I had the good Luck to push so effectually, and to make his Eminency enter so far into my Sentiments, that I flatter myself, he has not so much as the Shadow of Resentment against the People of *Geneva*.

In the same Conversation, as also in that which I had the Day following, with the other Ministers at *Versailles*, it appeared to me clearly:

1. That the Courts of *London* and *Vinna*, continue still to practise upon the Emperor by the most seducing Offers of their Friendship, and to assure him that they will give him the most essential Proofs of it by an Augmentation of his Dominions, provided he will declare himself an Enemy to this Crown; and altho' this Court has not the least Reason in the World to suspect his Imperial Majesty will be drawn in by such Pretences, to the Prejudice of his Honour and Glory, it is however natural to suppose, that such flattering Offers will necessarily produce the proposed Effect, viz. hindering the Emperor

from justifying his Arms by a formal Declaration, declaring his Resolution to obtain what actually belongs to him, and render evident the great Injustice of his Enemies.

2. That the Disposition of the Court of *Versailles* to Peace remains precisely the same, and that she still most passionately wishes that of *Europe* in general, and of this Crown in particular, may be owing to their High Mightinesses.

3. and lastly, That the new Levies mentioned in my former are now fixed only at 300 Troops of Horse, consisting of 35 each; 48 Troops of *Hussars*, and 7 Battalions to be joined to the 7 *German* Regiments which are at present in the Service of the Crown of *France*. But it is very possible they may speedily push these Levies much further; because it is here thought, that the surest Way of hastening the Peace so long desired, is to put themselves into a Posture proper to shew the Vanity of their Ambition, who seek to satisfy themselves by a Continuation of these Troubles.

As the Means by which the general Peace may and ought to be established make at present here, as probably they do elsewhere, the principal Topick of Conversation, I cannot forbear adding upon that Subject, what I have heard from Persons, whose Judgment have the greater Weight with me, because they have been almost always justified by the Event, viz. that the Motives the Parties now engaged in War have to seek for Peace, and their Schemes for conducting that salutary Work to a good End, may be reduced under these two Heads, 1st, That the shortest Folies are the best; 2^{dly}, That it is better to stop short in the Middle of a bad Road, than to persist in going on: This being settled, that every one should be content with his own, without troubling any farther others in the Possession of theirs; and besides shewing a proper Disposition to make equitable Reparations and Satisfaction, as far as is in their Power, to the End that Matters may be settled between the Emperor and the Queen of *Hungary*, in the State in which they were before the War, and Things between the Courts of *England* and *Spain* may be put on a footing agreeable to the Law of Nations and the Tenor of Treaties; for then this great Work would be very near the Point of Perfection, and in a Condition of being as lasting as the Uncertainty of human Affairs will permit; because the particular Interest of each Party, secured on Conditions equal and just for all, would serve for the Basis.

I have not, since the Beginning of these Troubles (you can bear me Witness, Sir) reasoned on any other Principle than what is contained in these two Maxims; and tho' this has made a great many People very angry with me; yet I could never perceive that such

Conduct rendered me disagreeable to the Ministers of this Court, whether it proceeds from their Opinion of my Candor and Sincerity, or that the Brightness and Beauty of Truth made sufficiently my Apology towards all who dare heartily rise up in her Defence. I dare also take upon me to say, that at present this whole Nation have so thoroughly adapted these two wise Maxims as to make them the Rules of their Conduct, conformable to what I have hinted in many of my former Relations.

I had hitherto forgot to insert the following Words, which the Cardinal let fall in the same Conversation: 'Self-love, Pride, and the Councils of the *English* Court, have gained such an Ascendant over the Spirit of the Court of *Vienna*, that without the least Breach of Charity, I think I may safely declare to you, that all Sentiments of good Faith, Justice and Equity, are there absolutely stifled and destroyed.' In saying this, his Eminency stooped short, and, as I am not accustomed to force a Conversation by asking improper Questions in order to draw out what was never intended to be told me, our Conversation ended here.

Paris, Dec.

23, 1742.

I am yours, &c.

M. Van Hoey to M. Fagel.

S I R,

THE March of the Troops which are in *Flanders* is at present the principal Topic of publick Speculations, and was also that of my Conversation last *Tuesday* with the Cardinal and other Ministers of this Court; and as far as I am able to penetrate, the Intelligence they have upon this Subject amounts nearly to what follows, *viz.* That the Duke of *Artemberg*, being perfectly acquainted with the Moderation of this Court, which is content to procure a Peace between the Emperor and the Queen of *Hungary*, upon Terms with which their High Mightinesses are acquainted, had induced the Court of *England* to take a Resolution with respect to this March, by making it apparent, that there being no longer any Question about preserving to her *Hungarian* Majesty all that belongs to her, there was no other Way of prosecuting the War, than by making her hope that these Conditions might be bettered by Advantages that might be gained by her Troops; but as these Hopes are incompatible with her Force, there would still remain no other Step to take but Peace, at least if *England* should refuse, by the Junction of her Troops in *Flanders*, to put it in her Power totally to ruin those of *France* in *Bavaria* and *Bohemia*.

That upon this Representation of the Duke of *Artemberg*, the King of *England* had consented to this last Project, or rather to that

of penetrating into the Heart of *France* by *Lorain* or *Champagne*, without laying down his Arms, till the Emperor was forced to abdicate in Favour of the Grand Duke, and till the Queen was put in Possession of *Alsace* and *Lorain*, or obtained some Augmentation of her Dominions equivalent thereto. That the Queen of *Hungary* had on her Side also engaged, that as soon as this should be effected, she would be content to leave the Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and perhaps something more, if it were necessary, to the Disposition of *England*, to the End, that by yielding these Dominions to Don Philip, she may obtain either Settlements in the *Spanish West-Indies*, or such new Advantages in Trade, as the *British* Court shall think proper to accept.

Tho' they spoke pretty positively to me on this new Project, yet at the same Time they expressed their Doubts as to its being effectually carried into Execution; and the principal Reasons they offer in support of these Doubts, were what follow:

1. The Length of the March from *Flanders* into *Bavaria* and *Bohemia*, the Rigour of the Season, and the Difficulty of finding Provisions on the March, having no Magazine any where.

2. The natural Aversion which it must be supposed all *German* Troops, such as *Hanoverians* and *Hessians*, have to serve against the Emperor their Sovereign, as he is Head of the Empire, and to enter, for that End, into a Country, which may be properly called the Lion's Den, where there are Footsteps enough to be seen of those that are gone before, but few or none of such that have found their Way back.

3. Because, endeavouring to oblige the Emperor to abdicate, is in effect, a declaring War against the whole Empire; so that the Mischief necessarily resulting from so odious a Project as that to the Queen of *Hungary*, will much over-balance any Kind of Advantages she can propose to herself in taking this Step.

4. Because, suppose even the Point to be carried in beating the *French* Troops, and driving them out of *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*, still the Conquest of *Alsace* and *Lorain* will not be less difficult, or the Success of it less uncertain; not to add, that this Enterprize seems, humanly speaking, too great for the Forces of *England* and the Queen of *Hungary* joined together.

5. Because, besides the Obstacles they must meet with in the Invasion of *Lorain*, or *Champagne*, such an Expedition would have the same Fate with Bombardments, which never turn out to their Profit, in any Shape, who undertake them, and who besides pay very dearly themselves for the Mischief they do to others.

6, and lastly, For the Reasons which I have

have often mentioned in some of my former, the Cession of certain Settlements, or extraordinary Advantages of Commerce in the *Spanish America*, in the Prejudice of other Nations in general, and of this of ours in particular, far from being a Good, would be in fact a Disadvantage to *England*. I recollect in these Conversations, that at the same Time when *England* and the Queen of *Hungary* were making great Preparations for reducing the Emperor, these two Courts employed the most seducing Officers in order to draw his Imperial Majesty to join his Power to theirs to make War against *France*, and to co-operate in disposing the Empire to elect the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, King of the *Romans*, which rendered all the Negotiations between this Court and that of the Emperor, infinitely more difficult and delicate than they had been before; for as Men generally attach themselves to those from whom they hope the greatest Advantages, there was nothing farther from impossible than that the Emperor should suffer himself in the End to be brought over, and to prefer the Friendship of *England* and *Hungary* to that of *France*, since these two Crowns promise him a great Addition to his Dominions, whereas the latter would oblige him to be content with what is his own.

This Reflection furnishes a new Proof, and that the most convincing, of there being no other Way than the pacifick Efforts of their High Mightinesses capable to restore the general Tranquillity, by explaining the real Objects which the several Parties in this Quarrel have in View, distinguishing with Certainty where Ambition absolutely governs, and where true Moderation reigns, so as at last to force all, if I may so speak, into Peace, by the sole Power of Truth.

The Cardinal repeated to me what he had often said in former Conversations, viz. That the Wisdom of their High Mightinesses shone particularly bright in their vigilant Care to divert all Dangers, from what Quarter soever they arose; and in their Assiduity, in cultivating, by all proper and lawful Means, the Friendship of their most potent Neighbours; adding, that as Peace was certainly most advantageous to *England*, and the Queen of *Hungary* in particular, as well as the greatest Blessing to all Nations in general, it might possibly happen, that some Tempers might be exasperated at these christian Efforts of their High Mightinesses, to procure so salutary an End; but that Resentment in this Case may be compared to that which a Man conceives in a high Fever against any one who endeavours to keep him quiet, which Resentment very soon changes into Thankfulness.

Paris, Dec.

27, 1742

I am yours, &c.

Common Sense, July 2. N^o 333.

Of TREATIES, and the true Policy with regard to them.

AT this Time when we are inform'd that a Treaty between the Emperor and the Queen of *Hungary* is going on, and that the Preliminaries to it are actually sign'd, it may not be *mal a propos* to enquire a little how far the Interests of *Great Britain* may be concerned in publick Treaties, and to mark wherein her true Policy consists.

Treaties in general may be said to be political Compacts or Agreements made among Princes, States or Nations, either to support the Weaker against the Stronger, to uphold their mutual Interests, Titles, Projects, Pretensions, or Claims of any Sort whatever; or to obviate and oppose all Encroachments on Dominion, Commerce, or Power: Yet are not these Compacts any otherwise practicable, any longer observ'd, or to be depended upon, than as they serve to maintain and secure the mutual Interests of the several contracting Powers. And, as this has been confirm'd by the Experience of all Ages, it ought to be the particular Policy and Wisdom of every Statesman, to form his Alliances and publick Engagements in such Manner, that they may co-incide or tally with the Interests of all Persons concern'd, so that they may all find it for their mutual Interest and Benefit to support the several Contracts they have enter'd into.

We may venture then to say, that it is the true Interest and the best Policy of all Nations to preserve their Treaties sacred and inviolable, as well as it is the Interest of Individuals in private Life; All Delusion, Chicanery and Fraud in Government being as detrimental in true Policy, as it is infamous and dishonourable in the Merchant, or the Citizen. Therefore we hope we shall never enter into any publick Engagements to satisfy any particular or private Views, which it may not be for our Interest or Honour in any succeeding Time to fulfil and make good.

It would be very prejudicial to enter into any Treaties with a Design to break them, as a neighbouring Nation has constantly practised, for that must engage us in continual Broils, as it has done them; to prevent this therefore, it seems to be advisable not to make any Treaties but such as shall appear to be our particular Interest to observe at all Times, and likewise to insist upon the faithful Execution of them by those who engage with us. When *Cromwell* was told, on his Conclusion of a Treaty with *France*, that they never kept their Words; Let them do as they think proper (said he) 'tis my Business to look to that: And this he knew was quite necessary.

secretary, for when our Allies know we have both Power and Spirit to oblige them to Fidelity, they will respect us and their Treaties too.

A Multiplicity of Treaties and publick Compacts, such and so many as we have seen made for some Years past by the *Balances-Master General*, who had been dancing from Court to Court, and cooking up Treaties every where; until he was obliged with his own Mouth to declare we had not one Ally in the World, have been very far from establishing the publick Peace; and the true Reason perhaps might be, that many of them were drawn not so much with Regard to the general Good, as in order to secure and establish a particular Interest.

It is necessary to avoid, as much as we can, entering into Treaties of Alliance, as in those Compacts it is generally stipulated, that the Parties contracting shall, when they are attacked, mutually assist each other with Troops; now we, who are not upon the Continent, and therefore cannot be invaded but by a naval Force, should not be too fond of going into mutual Engagements of this Sort with Foreigners, the *Hollanders* only excepted, who are bound by Interest, and therefore their Aid, as it has been found by Experience, may be trusted to and depended upon; but how odd, how dangerous would it be for us to behold on any Occasion, tho' by Virtue of the most solemn Treaty, a large Body of *French* Horse and Foot sailing over to protect us; nor should we better approve of the Sight of *German* Troops, nor could we have any solid Dependence on the Sight of *Spanish* Forces; and yet these Nations would readily receive our Assistance in Case they should be attacked: Our Alliance therefore with *Holland* only, whose Interests in many Respects are inseparable from that of *England*, is certainly natural, and may be with Reason accepted.

Thus far we have adventured to give our Hints and Notions of Treaties, and of Alliances; but we are assured the ministerial Advocates will give us their old trite Answer; they will tell us, that *different Times and different Situations of Affairs require different Ways of acting*:—This is true, and yet we are in Opinion, tho' Ministers are obliged on different Occasions to speak and to act in a different Manner, they ought on no Occasion to lose the main Object, tho' the Manner of pursuing it may be alter'd; and surely we may be allowed, that this Object ought at all Times to be the greatest national Good; all wise and honest Servants of the Publick will look upon all Countries but their own with an indifferent Eye; therefore they will at no Time lean to or be tempted to encourage any foreign Interest, but as that Interest is brought nearer to the Interest of their own Country,

But I am afraid, if we were to enquire into the Particulars, we should find, that on some Occasions Ministers have been persuaded into an Inclination for a foreign Interest, even to *France* itself; we may therefore be indulged to say, that particular Care should be taken that we should not, in any future Treaty, incline any more to the Interest of that intriguing Nation, as we know well it can at no Juncture of Time or Circumstance be for our Advantage; but this one would imagine we should have been fully instructed in, if we look back a little, and take a Review of the frequent Examples they have given us and every Nation, with whom they have made Conventions and Alliances for Ages past.

B We know what Volumes of Treaties, Conventions, Alliances, Negotiations, &c. have appeared in the World within 20 Years past, and we have seen how ineffectual they have proved towards establishing the Peace of *Europe*; one has been signed and ratified, and then another, and presently it was discover'd that it was necessary to form a third to explain and amend the former; and thus they have gone on from Year to Year, from Congress to Congress, busily employ'd, in Chicanery and Ceremony.

Universal Spectator, July 2. N^o 769.

CHARACTER OF SEMANDRA; or, the Town Lady making a good Country Wife.

D Mr. Stonecastle,
YOUR late Paper on Town Ladies is dully employing their Time in the Country at their Husbands Seats, was, I allow, a true Picture of a young *London* Coquette, who entertains no Ideas but such as are formed within 20 Miles of that Metropolis; (see p. 299.) But I hope you will allow, for the Honour of the Sex, there are Women of Fortune, who not only can reconcile themselves to the Confinement of a Mansion-House, but behave in them worthy their Rank of Life, and the Wives of Country Gentlemen: I am, in this Point, an Advocate for my own Sex, and I justly can say, there are Characters of Ladies in the Country superior to all the modish Accomplishments of Town Elegance.

F How happy, how amiable is the Life and Conduct of *Semandra*! With what conscious Pleasure does she reflect, that all her Actions produce her new Felicity! *Semandra*, after an elegant, but virtuous Education, marry'd by her Parents Commands, a Man she never saw a Fortnight before they were inseparably join'd for Life. The young Bridegroom had been always educated in the Country, and had no other Polishing, than from a private School, to have been two Years Resident at the University, and two Months in *London*. Here

Here was nothing to charm a young Lady of *Semandra's* Education: She only obey'd her Parents, and waited to find the Temper and Disposition of her Husband, who immediately after the Performance of the Ceremony, carried her into the Country.—That Marriage comes first, and Love after, is a Maxim among old People, who think more of Interest than Happiness, and whose sordid Views reach no farther than Wealth. In *Semandra's* Marriage this was the Case; between the Bride and Bridegroom there were none of the tender, thrilling, happy Emotions on their being to live together, which those Hearts feel that have known the Fears, Anxieties, Repentments, Reconcilements, which the true Passion of Love can only inspire. *Semandra* trembled for fear what Sort of Man her Spouse might prove: He thought only that he had an handsome Wife, and Fortune enough with her to purchase Part of Sir *Joseph Squander's* Estate, adjoining to his own.

Semandra had now the Name of *Plainly*, and in Mr. *Plainly*, a Man of Sobriety, Honesty, and many good Qualities, which he had never reveal'd, from a Turn of Temper which made him silent and reserv'd. In short, he was one of those Men who will not give themselves the Trouble to shew their good Qualifications, and you must know them some Time to comprehend they can be Men of Sense. This Temper was soon discover'd by *Semandra*: She luckily found the cold Lover grow insensibly into a fond Husband: She endeavour'd to make herself more and more agreeable to him; and thus, where the Love of others too generally ends, that of *Plainly* and *Semandra* began. As their Educations had been so different, they mutually corrected the Foibles of both. *Semandra* made her Husband more a Gentleman in Behaviour, and he converted her Notions of the Splendor and Luxury she had seen about Courts, into those of Frugality and Benevolence.

Behold now *Semandra* at Four and Twenty residing on her Husband's Estate, in the Midst of many People, who are Tenants and Dependants to her Family. As to all she is kind, free and hospitable; she lives among them belov'd with Reverence and Affection. Her Grace of ———, with all her Pomp, Wealth, and numerous Retinues, feels not a thousandth Part of the Pleasure which *Semandra* enjoys. A homely Curtsy from a Cottager's Daughter, conveys a Sincerity which is never known at a 'Play or Assembly; and when a Farmer's Man doffs his Hat, she infinitely prefers it to Lord *Capar's* Congee at a *Ridotto*. It may make the fine Ladies in Town laugh at the gay *Semandra's* having learnt to make up Medicines, Oils, Plaisters, Unguents, with a long *Et cetera*. Lady *Bountiful* in the Play will immediately quote their little comparative

Wit; but the dispensing Drugs, and such common Medicines of Relief as give Benefit without Danger, often in the Country relieve the indigent Sick, who for Want of even such common Reliefs, must perish with their Families. But *Semandra's* Practice has been the more successful, as she entirely differs in it from the whole College; she never gives Advice without giving some Money to enable her Patients to follow it; and to all their Physick adds the enliv'ning Cordial, of praying for their Health. To restore Health to the Infirm, to relieve the Hungry, to comfort the Oppress'd, *Semandra* thinks greater Pleasures than squandering Money in *Assemblies* and *Concert Subscriptions*.

Notwithstanding these Instances of Humanity, Mrs. *Plainly* acts according to her Rank in Life: At a Visit there appears cheerful Politeness with Wit, and such as is not refin'd enough to slip the Bounds of Decency. In her Air, Speech and Motion, there is a winning Elegance that is irresistible, and thro' all her Discourse there is a soft Composure, which thinks of what she says; but if she is ever so right, she never contradicts Mr. *Plainly*.

How to spend Time was one great Misfortune complain'd of by your Country Lady: Ours has no Time, which is a Burden to her. She has three Children, and is unfashionable enough to shew she is their Mother, by suckling and nursing them.

Thus the Children of any Lady may employ her many an Hour, besides playing with them when sent for out of the Nursery for a Quarter of an Hour's Amusement.

Besides this Employment, all the Family Oeconomy is under the Inspection of the Mistress of the Family, and by this Mr. *Plainly* has liv'd handsomer and cheaper since he has been marry'd, than when a Bachelor.

Amidst all this strange Doctrine of Management, *Semandra* not only diverts herself, but her Husband frequently with a Piece of Musick on her Harpsichord, accompanied by a Voice of most agreeable Sweetness; sometimes rides out with him; at others, she renders herself agreeable, by accompanying him a fishing: She never suffers any Time to be unemploy'd, but it is exercis'd in Actions which make a good Wife and a good Woman, which is the highest Character our Sex can attain.

Such is *Semandra*! Bot, alas! I am afraid there are but few such: To her Merit suffer me to inscribe this Epistle, and I shall be
Your oblig'd Reader,

JUSTITIA.

Old England, July 9. N^o 23.

POLITICAL and MILITARY PUFFING.

I Have heard of a certain confident Patriot, who, being call'd to Account for the
wretched

wretched Drawing of one of his Portraits, pleasantly pleaded, That it would be quite another Thing when it was *varnish'd*; as if a little Glare, set upon his Colours, would hide an ill Design.

But, however insignificant this Expedient of *varnishing* may prove in Painting, it seems to be of vast Importance in Life: If we can but set a Gloss upon what we do, no Matter how 'tis done; if we can but dazzle, no Matter whether we convince. To *be*, is a Work of Study, Labour, and Difficulty; it requires a Foundation of Strength and Solidity, and the Expence of the Building is often paid only in Fame; whereas to *seem*, which makes as good a Shew, is a cheap Edifice, rais'd as soon as contriv'd, and captivates the Many, tho' it may be slighted by the Few.

All hail, therefore, to the exquisite Economy of the present Times, who build only for a single Life, and by the Help of Paint and Varnish, make their Paste-Board pass for Marble.

There is indeed an unlucky Expression at present pretty much in use, which was coin'd on purpose to explode this admirable Refinement of the Moderns; I mean the Word *Puffing*, which the Laughers never fail to play on as soon as the Mole-hill begins to swell, or the Mountain to be in Labour, or the Pigmy to assume the Giant.

But, as *Pistol* says in the Play, *Puff in their Teeth!* Let them laugh till their Hearts ach! The great Secret lies in obtaining a Majority, and more People are caught with a strange Story, like that of *Othello's* of *Antres*, *Cannibals*, *Anthropophagi*, &c. than laugh at the Absurdity of it.

Most wisely, therefore, do the Schemists of our Times make the Art of *Puffing* their principal Study; and most heartily do I congratulate the Age upon its being furnished with so many eminent Masters.

When Facts speak for themselves, the dullest of all *Dutchmen* may set them forth, and Genius is of no use; but when they are of the doubtful Gender, or perhaps, conclude against us, to make them appear not only plausible, but meritorious, requires an equal Mixture of Judgment and Imagination; consequently none but great Men can be good *Puffers*, and none but good *Puffers* ought to be great Men.

What can be more astonishing than the Art-magick of raising Temples in a Moment to Fame and Victory, of conjuring up whole Groves of Palm and Laurel, of making the Air vocal with the glad Sounds of Joy and Triumph, and of so captivating the Eyes and Ears of the Vulgar as to make all pass for real, when all was Cloud and Vision, which Time with a single Breath would melt away, and of the Whole, nothing should remain to

Posterity, but Wonder, that their Forefathers could be so egregiously deceiv'd?

But that the Censure of our Dependants may not fall too heavy upon us for our Credulity, let me be allow'd to put in a Word or two for our Justification.

Tho' all Men sit as Spectators, and divert themselves with what passes on the publick Stage, but few ever look behind the Scenes. Hence the Million are able to judge of Outside only, to take what appears for an honest Sample of the whole Piece, Masques for Faces, and Monkeys for Privy Counsellors;

Ob place! Ob form,
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from souls, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming?

Sairb Shakespear;

And, for the general, Decency, good Manners, and the Deference due to Authority, besides their own Ignorance, may be urged in their Defence. For, should a great Man, with Tragedy Buskins on his Legs, a Cloud of black funeral Feathers on his Head, a huge Pair of Whiskers from Ear to Ear, and a flaming Sword in his Hand, make his Entrance with due Pomp and Solemnity, and with a grumbling, hoarse Voice, and menacing Air, declare, *I am the bold Thunder*, who, but Mr. *Bayes*, would have the Boldness to reply, *Indeed but you are not?* No doubt his Design would be to strike his Audience with Terror; and, therefore, tho' we were ready to burst, it would be downright Rudeness to laugh in his Face.

Now every State-Proceeding partakes of the *bold Thunder*: Every Court is an *Olympus*, every Messenger a *Mercury*, every General a *Mars*, every Secretary an *Apollo*, and every King a *Jove*: Fill'd, therefore, with such awful Ideas, our Approbation is already bespoken; and when the Machine descends, our Business is not to look out for the Wires and Pulleys, but acknowledge its Mission to be from above.

It was thus from the Beginning, it will be thus to the End of the World. The People are at all Times glad of a Holiday, and perhaps he that undertakes to convince them that they would get more by their Work than a Victory, would have his Windows broke for his Pains.

My Reader will easily see that I am led into these Thoughts by the *Paris-a-la-Main*, a wicked, puffing Paper, which, to reconcile the People to their being stripp'd of their *last Livre*, and knock'd o'th' Head in a Quarrel in which they have not the least Concern, hath given out; That the *Allies* were worsted in the late Engagement, that they lost 5000 Men, that they left the *French* Masters of the Field, &c. &c. All which romantick Particulars, the deluded People not only swallow without

without a wry Face, but felicitate themselves upon, as an Access of Glory to their grand Monarch, and an Earnest of Peace and Tranquillity to themselves.

But, tho' our Neighbours (I have no Authority as yet to call them Enemies) are thus fatally deluded into Expences without Bound, and Mischiefs without End, it is apparent our Ministers are as far from stooping to such Artifices, as our Circumstances from standing in Need of them.

If our great Guns are fir'd by Command, if our Populace take the Hint to light Bonfires, and insist on having the Windows illuminated from Hyde Park Corner to Limehouse; if our Expectations in general are rais'd, and we depend upon the glad News of an absolute Victory, why the authentick Gazette, which, from the Siege of Prague, till now, never once dealt in Puff or Varnish, but told the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth; the authentick Gazette, I say, assures us, that, God be prais'd, we have gain'd a considerable Victory, that we have given the Enemy a considerable Check, that we have taken a considerable Number of the French Officers in their fine Cloaths, that the Hanover Artillery had a considerable Share in the Victory, &c. (see p. 306, 307.)

If, therefore, we give a Loose to Joy and Triumph, we are sure we have good Grounds for it: Besides, tho' we have got a World of Honour, like Sir John Falstaff's, it came unlook'd for; since the French were the Aggressors, and every Body knows that Surprise is a very exquisite Ingredient in Pleasure: Nor is it wholly unworthy Notice, that the mighty Sum laid out in Hanover Troops, appears now to have been well dispos'd of, since their Artillery, at least, play'd their Part to Admiration.

But, notwithstanding so many auspicious Circumstances, which conclude so notoriously in our Favour, there seems to be still a Spirit of Perverseness abroad, that neither Argument nor Matter of Fact can wholly qualify: And this I gather not only from Conversation, but the Epistles of several of my Correspondents; one of which in particular, gives me to understand, that all we can learn from the Accounts of both Sides is, that they endeavour to out puff one another. He next teases me with certain Impertinent Queries, viz. 1st, Whether it is most natural to put up a Thanksgiving for a Victory or a Deliverance? 2^d, Whether to continue a March, and continue a Retreat, do not convey the same Idea? 3^d, Whether it is usual for Generals to leave the Care of their Wounded to the Vanquish'd?

His next Paragraph consists of a ridiculous Proposal for the C—t Cooks, to represent the whole Action in Puff-Paste, with a Sugar-Candy Trophy in the Middle, guarded with a File of Grenadiers, bearing in a Banner-Roll

the following Passage, taken from Sir William D'Avenant,

We have been to kill we know not whom, nor why.
I repeat these Particulars only to expose them: Some People are never satisfy'd, and when Argument fails, place their last Resource in Buffoonery and Ridicule.

A Since the first Accounts of the Victory obtain'd by his Majesty at Dettingen, which our Readers may find in our last, p. 306 to 311, the following Particulars relating to that Action were published in the London Gazette of July 16.

THE King having receiv'd certain Advice, that the Marshal de Noailles intended to prevent our Junction with the Body of Lunebourg and Hessian Troops, commanded by Prince George of Hesse, sent Orders to the said Prince to halt at Hanau, and determin'd to join him with the whole Army. Accordingly on Wednesday the 26th, upon several Motions which the French Army made to their Left, Orders were given for the Army to strike their Tents at the beating of the Tutoe, to remain under Arms till Break of Day, and then to march from the Right in two Columns, the Troops in this March taking the Places assign'd them in the Line of Battle. But as his Majesty was persuaded, that if the Enemy attempted any Thing, it would be on our Rear-Guard, he order'd the three Battalions of English Guards, and the four of Lunebourg, that cover'd the Quarters, as also the Hanover Cavalry, with some Artillery, to bring up the Rear; and his Majesty chose to be there in Person, as the Place of Action.

We began to march at Break of Day, the British Cavalry in the Front, follow'd by the Austrian; then the British Foot, follow'd also by the Austrian. As soon as the French saw us in Motion, they also began to march with great haste towards our Right, and several of us that went down to the River-Side, review'd their Troops as they pass'd, and many of their Officers convers'd with ours. The French left their Camp standing, which persuaded us, that Marshal de Noailles was to have executed his Scheme that very Morning.

F His Majesty had certain Advice, the Day before, of their making two Bridges upon the Mayn, a little below Selingenstadt, and Colonel Montagu, and Colonel Gee, who reliev'd him at Dettingen, had both sent Word, that many of their Squadrons had been seen on this Side of the Mayn; so that we were under some Apprehension of their intending to cut off our Communication with Hanau. We remain'd in the Position we were in, after the Troops taking their Posts, halting upon the long March, and expecting the King's Orders, till Eight of the Clock, the Front of our

our Horse not more advanc'd than between *Klein Ofsen* and *Dettingen*. About this Time a Battery of Cannon, which the *French* had plac'd at a little Chapel on the Right of *Hochstet*, began to play upon the *Hanover* Cavalry, and was soon answer'd by the *British* Artillery left in the Rear, which was well serv'd, and did great Execution. This they meant to draw our Attention to that Side.

Whilst this was passing in the Rear, we began to perceive a Line of the Enemy's Foot, and then a second, extending between the Villages of *Dettingen* and *Welsheim* towards the Mountain, and two Columns of Horse marching the same Way; so that our Front, upon the Halt, being to the River, the Enemy's Army, at less than a Mile's Distance, was upon our Right Flank. The Danger was visible and pressing, and his Majesty, arriving at that Instant, order'd the Generals of the Day to make our Front immediately to the Enemy, by extending the Right towards the Mountain, and the Left to the River, and the two Lines of Horse were immediately form'd. His Majesty order'd the Foot that was coming up to the Right into the Wood, and some Battalions posted to cover that Flank; and as fast as they arriv'd, plac'd the Infantry, *British* and *Austrian*, as also four Battalions of *Hanoverians*, who all marched thro' the Intervals of the Horse from the Mountain to the *Mayn* in two Lines, which were supported by the Cavalry of the Right Wing also in two Lines. In making this Disposition, which was a very fine one, and which, by Reason of the slow Motions of the Foot, took up a good deal of Time, the Earl of *Stair*, the Duke of *Armsburg*, and the Marshal *Niepperg*, assisted with great Capacity and Activity.

The *French* had pass'd over a great Body of Troops during the Night: Their Horse, the Household at their Head, pass'd at Fords, or swam over: The Foot, which we saw marching without Baggage along the River, pass'd over the Bridges, and nothing could be better laid than this Plan of Marshal *Noailles's*, if he had left the Morass that he pass'd, in order to attack us, in his Front; for then the Village of *Dettingen* and the *Mayn* secur'd his Right, the Morass his Front, and the Mountains his Left; but probably his Persuasion of our Surprise, and that the King could not in so little a Time make a Disposition to oppose him, made him come into Ground where he was accessible by all his Front.

During the whole Disposition, which lasted from Eight to Twelve, the *French* Batteries, posted on the rising Grounds on the other Side of the *Mayn*, did us a great deal of Harm, Ganking us from Left to Right within 200 Paces.

About Twelve, every Thing being ready, and the *French* advancing, his Majesty or-

der'd us to march to meet them: Lieutenant Generals *Clayton* and *Sommerfeldt*, and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, as Major General, were at the Head of the first Line of Foot: The Earl of *Dunmore*, Lieutenant General, and the Earl of *Rotber*, Major General, at the Head of the second. General *Honeywood*, Lieutenant General *Campbell*, *Ligonier*, and Baron *de Courriere*, and Lord *Albemarle*, as Major General, were at the Head of the first Line of Horse; Lieutenant Generals *Cope* and *Hawley* at the Head of the second. Our Lines halted half Way to the Enemy, to give the Soldiers Time to breathe; and having given a general Shout or Huzza, march'd on to the Enemy with great Alacrity. A large Squadron of Horse, that happen'd to be at the Head of the *French* Line of Foot, upon the Left of their Center, having kept that Post whilst we were advancing, provok'd Part of our Front Line to fire upon them; this occasion'd all the Line to fire too soon: However, this had no ill Consequence, they loaded again in an Instant, and advanc'd to the Enemy, who was also moving towards us; the Fire in a Moment was general upon all the Front, our Line still advancing and gaining Ground.

Lieutenant General *Clayton* sent to desire some Squadrons near the River, where he apprehended the Enemy might flank him: The Lieutenant General of the Day sent Brigadier *Bland's* Dragoons, who in that Post suffer'd extremely. The Fire from all the Batteries of the Enemy, and particularly from those in our Flanks, was prodigious, and our Artillery answer'd very briskly, tho' much inferior in Quality and Number.

About this Time the Black Musqueteers detach'd themselves from their Line, pass'd between the two Fires of the Foot, and came full gallop to attack the first Squadron on our Right: They were receiv'd as such a rash Action deserv'd, were all cut to Pieces, and their Standard taken.

In the mean Time the *British* and *Austrian* Cavalry, passing thro' the Intervals of the Foot, went and attack'd the Household Troops of *France*; they found them interlin'd with Foot, and many of our Regiments were repuls'd. However, they soon rallied and return'd to the Charge, our Lines of Foot still advancing; and a Brigade or Detachment of Grenadiers, posted in their Front, behind a Curtain, opposite to our Right Wing of Horse, having given way, all their Front began to do the same, till they put the Morass before them and *Dettingen* still on the Right, and then their whole Army retired, with great Precipitation, towards the Wood and Village of *Welsheim*.

Lord *Stair* order'd the Lieutenants Generals *Campbell* and *Ligonier* to pass the Morass, as well as they could, and march with the Horse

Horse freight to *Dettingen*; which having done, and sent to reconnoitre the Village, they found it abandon'd; when they marched to *Welsheim*, where some Squadrons still appear'd on the Skirts of the Wood, who, at their Approach, flung themselves into the Woods, and behind the Village; which tho' barricaded all round, and Loop-Holes made thro' all the Walls and Tops of the Houses, we found likewise abandon'd.

Lord *Stair* not thinking it prudent to venture the Horse into the Wood, till the Foot could come up, order'd the former to halt; but most of the Enemy had, by this Time, repass'd the River, either over their Bridges or at Fords, where, in the Hurry, many were drown'd.

Thus ended this Day, wherein the Bravery of our Troops cannot be too much commended. Our Infantry still gained Ground from the Beginning, till they remain'd Masters of the Field. Our Cavalry supported, for eight or nine Hours, the most severe Cannonade that ever was known, and then attack'd the Household Troops, who, to do them Justice, supported the antient Reputation of their Corps with great Bravery. In this Action *Ligonier's* Regiment of Horse, and *Bland's* Dragoons, suffer'd most and gain'd great Reputation. It is reckon'd the Enemy have lost above 8000 Men, and our Loss amounts to near 2500. The King continued the whole Day at the Head of the Foot.

List of French Standards taken at the Battle near Dettingen, on the 16th of June, O. S. 1743.

1. A white Standard finely embroider'd with Gold and Silver, a Thunderbolt in the Middle, upon a blue and white Ground. Motto, *Sensere Gigantes*. Both Sides the same.

2. A red Standard, two Hands with a Sword, and with a Laurel Wreath and Imperial Crown at Top. Motto, *Incorrupta Fides & avara Virtus*. On the other Side the Sun. Motto, *Nec pluribus impar*.

3. A yellow Standard, embroider'd with Gold and Silver, the Sun in the Middle. No Motto.

4. A green ditto, in the same Way.

5. The Mast of another tore off; but appears to have been red.

6. A white Standard, embroider'd with Gold and Silver; in the Middle, a Bunch of nine Arrows tied with a Wreath, all stain'd with Blood, the Lance broke; the Cornet kill'd without falling, being buckled behind to his Horse, and his Standard buckled to him. Motto, *Alterius Jouis altera Tela*. This Standard belong'd to the Mousquetaires Noirs, and was taken by a Serjeant of Lieutenant General *Hoxley's*, of the Right Squadron of the whole Line.

In a private Letter concerning this Battle, we are told, that Sir *Robert Rich's* Regiment having lost their Standard, a private Man rode into a Squadron of French Horse, Sword in Hand, and retook it. By the Accounts from *Paris*, we learn, that the French had the Assurance to claim the Victory, under Pretence of their becoming Masters of the Field of Battle the next Day, upon the Allies pursuing their March for *Hanau*, (which they call a Retreat) and leaving their Sick and Wounded behind. Upon which, in an Account printed at *Frankfort*, and reprinted at the *Hague*, it is observ'd, As the Allies continued their March, according to their original Design, to *Hanau*, the French had an Opportunity of regaining the next Day not only the Field of Battle, but his Britannick Majesty's Head Quarters at *Aschaffenburg*. on which some People fancy they will raise Doubts about the Victory; but as they have only taken one Piece of Cannon, a very few Colours, and scarce any Prisoners, such a Pretence would be ridiculous; neither does *M. Noailles* stand in need of any such Artifices to raise his Reputation, since every Body agrees, that he did, on this Occasion, all that could be expected from a brave Man, or an experienced General. The French, according to their usual Modesty, also affect greatly to exaggerate the Loss of the Allies, and diminish their own, pretending, in one of their contradictory Accounts, that their Loss amounted to about 4000 Men, and that of the Allies to 6000.

A Return or List of the Kill'd and Wounded of the British Forces in the late Action near Dettingen, June 16, 1743.

His Royal Highness the Duke, wounded. Lieut. Gen. *Clayton*, and Major *Collins Campbell*, his Aid de Camp, kill'd.

HORSE.

Third Troop of Guards. Lieut. Col. *Lamoniere*, Major *Johnson*, and Capt. *Willis*, w. 1 private Man k. and 2 w. 4 Horses k.

Fourth Troop of Guards. Two Men k. and 2 w. 9 Horses k.

Second Troop of Grenadier Guards. Lieut. *F Elliot*, w. 2 Men k. and 1 w.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. Cornet *Davies*, w. 1 Trumpeter and 7 Men k. 11 Men w. 22 Horses k. and 14 w.

The King's Regiment. Capt. *Meriden*, Lieut. *Draper*, and Cornet *Aldcroft*, k. Major *Carr*, the Captains *Saurin* and *Smith*, and Lieut. *Wallis*, w. 8 Men k. and 28 w. 20 Horses k. and 42 w.

Lieut. Gen. Ligonier's Regiment. Lieut. Col. *Ligonier*, the Captains *Stuart* and *Robinson*, Lieut. *Cholmondeley*, and Cornet *Richardson*, w. 21 Men k. and 30 w. 35 Horses k. and 27 w.

DRA.

DRAGOONS.

Royal Regiment. Three Men k. and 3 w.
86 Horses k. and 8 w.

Royal North British. Lieut. Preston, w. 4
Horses k. and 2 w.

The King's Regiment. One Lieut. k. whose
Name is not in the List; Major Honeywood,
Capt. Brown, Lieut. Robinson, the Cornets
Montath, Dawson, and O'Carrel, and 3 Quar-
ter Masters, w. 1 Serjeant k. and 6 w. 2
Drummers k. and 5 w. 38 Men k. and 86
w. 141 Horses k. and 50 w.

Sir Robert Rich's Regiment. One Serjeant
k. and 1 w. 3 Men k. and 5 w. 39 Horses
k. and 8 w.

Earl of Stair's Regiment. Two Men k.
and 1 w. 18 Horses k. and 9 w.

The Queen's Regiment. Lieut. Falconer and
Cornet Hobey, k. Lieut. Frazer and Cornet
St. Leger, w. 1 Quarter Master w. 1 Ser-
jeant k. and 2 w. 1 Man k. and 13 w. 22
Horses k. and 13 w.

FOOT.

Lieut. Gen. Howard's Regiment. Three
Men k. and 3 w.

Brigadier Onslow's. Lieut. Col. Keightley,
Major Barry (who is since dead of his
Wounds) and Lieut. Robinson, w. 1 Serjeant
k. and 2 w. 5 Men k. and 28 w.

Col. Sowle's. Major Greenwood and Capt.
Lee, w. 11 Men k. and 28 w.

Col. Duroure's. Capt. Philips and Lieut.
Munro, k. Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Williams,
and Ensign Townshend, w. 3 Serjeants, and
2 Drummers, w. 27 Men k. and 60 w.

Brigadier Pulteney's. The Ensigns Oglesby
and Gray, w. 1 Drummer k. 21 Men k.
and 29 w.

Col. Bligh's. One Man k. and 1 w.

Royal North British Fusiliers. Lieut. Yonge,
k. and Lieut. Levingston, w. 1 Serjeant k.
and another w. 2 Drummers k. 35 Men k.
and 53 w.

Royal Welch Fusiliers. Col. Piers and
Lieut. Price, w. 15 Men k. and 27 w.

Brigadier Handasyd's. One Man w.

Brigadier Huske's. The Colonel and 3
Men w.

Col. Johnson's. Capt. George Campbell, and
the Lieutenants Strangersways, Maxwell, and
Fletcher, k. 2 Serjeants and 1 Drummer k.
23 Men k. and 50 w.

Brigadier Ponsonby's. Capt. Debays, w.
1 Serjeant w. 4 Men k. and 14 w.

ARTILLERY.

One Surgeon, 1 Bombardier, 1 Gunner,
and 2 Matrosses, k. 4 Gunners and 4 Ma-
trosses w.

Total Horse and Dragoons, k. 101, w. 226

Foot and Artillery, k. 162, w. 332

263 558

Kill'd and wounded 821

Horses, kill'd 340, wounded 155

From Adjutant General DURAURE's List.
Abstract of the Kill'd, Wounded, and Lost, of
the Austrian and Hanoverian Troops.

Austrian Dragoons. 1 Officer w. 31 private
Men k. 21 w. 12 lost; 50 Horses k.

Foot. 8 Officers k. 18 w. 276 Men k.
369 w. 241 lost.

Hanoverian Horse and Dragoons. 6 Men k.
10 w. 4 lost; 30 Horses k. 24 w. 17 lost.

Foot. 7 Officers k. 19 w. 164 Men k.
316 w. 27 lost.

Abstract of the Whole.

	Men	Horses
British — — —	821	495
Hanoverians — — —	553	71
Austrians — — —	977	50

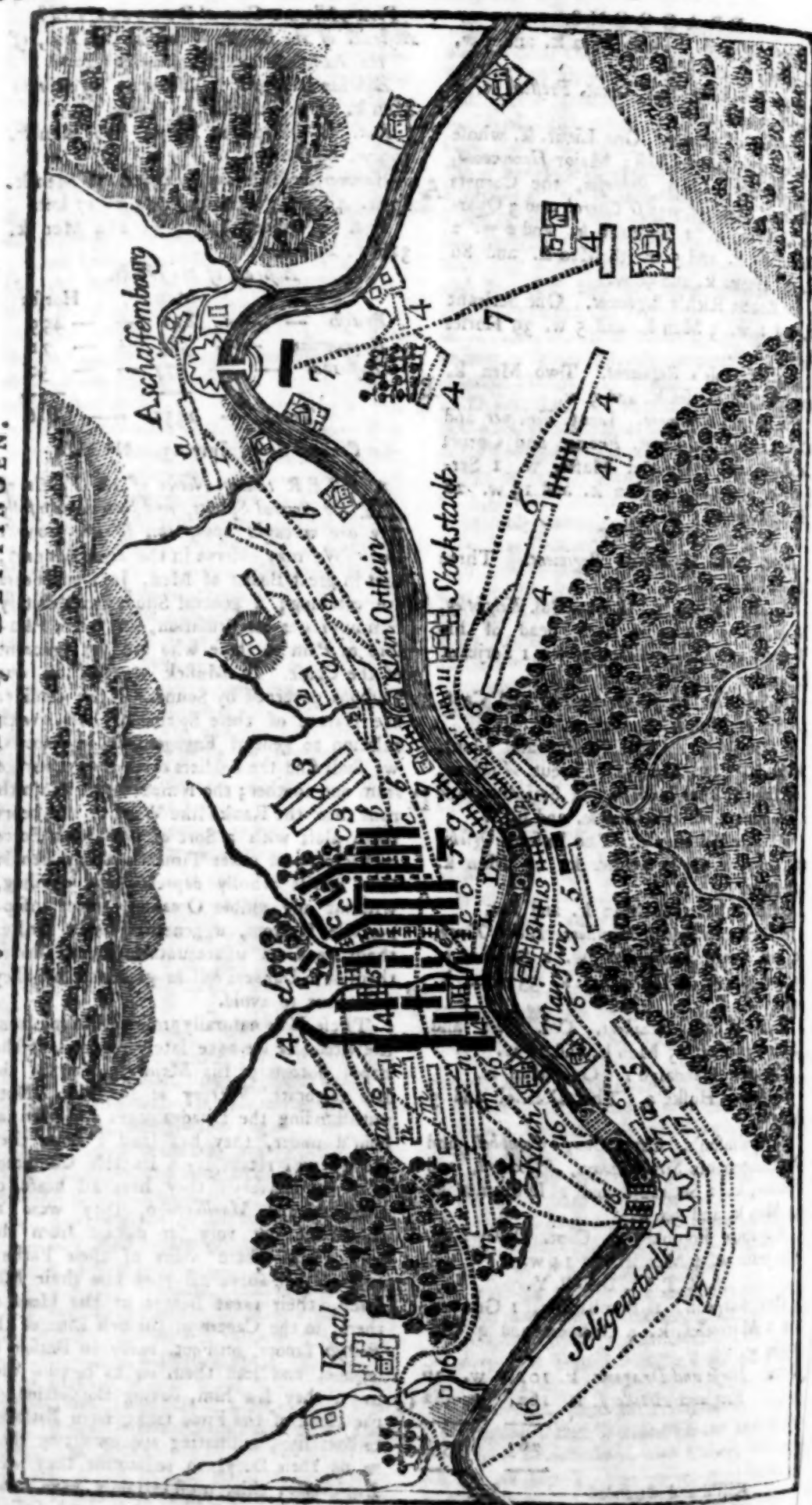
Total — 2351 — 616

Common Sense, July 23. N° 336.

AFTER taking Notice of the Effects of
the Animal Spirits, and how wonderfully
they are wrought upon, this Writer proceeds
thus: We may observe in the same Manner,
that in great Bodies of Men, Joys and Fears
are catching; a general Shout immediately
communicates its Sensation, and gives Plea-
sure or Pain to those who are yet ignorant
of the Cause. In Musick we feel all our
Passions governed by Sound. If we consider
the Nature of these Spirits of ours, with
relation to general Engagements in Armies,
we shall find the Soldiers catch their Courage
from one another; the sympathetick Warmth
runs thro' the Ranks like Wildfire, and bears
them aloft with a Sort of prophetick Force
to Victory; at other Times we may behold
their Spirits wholly depress'd and quailing,
without any visible Occasion, under insup-
portable Horrors, a general Panick strikes
them, and an unaccountable Dread drives
them into Dangers full as great as those they
endeavour to avoid.

These Ideas naturally arose within me from
the Accounts we have lately received of the
happy Success of his Majesty's Arms in the
late celebrated Victory at Dettingen. Not-
withstanding the Disadvantages our Men la-
bour'd under, they had (and I hope they
always will retain it) a laudable Contempt
of French Bravery; they have all heard of
Blenheim and Marlborough, they were at
this Time not very far distant from the
very Field where many of their Fathers
fought; but above all they saw their Mo-
narch, their great Leader at the Head of
them, in the Centre of the first Line of the
British Troops, on Foot, ready in Person to
engage, and lead them on to certain Vic-
tory; they saw him, during the Action, in
the Heat of the Fire, riding from Battalion
to Battalion, animating and exhorting them
to do their Duty, to remember they were
Englishmen; this, most certainly, gave an ad-
ditional Life and Spirit to all, both Officers
and private Men.

A PLAN of the BATTLE of DETTINGEN.



EXPLANATION of the PLAN.

References to the Allied Army.

- a The Incampment of our Army from the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, N. S. as it came up successively to the 27th in the Morning, when it marched. The *English* Troops being posted near *Aschaffenburg* at N° 1, the *Hanoverians* at N° 2, and the *Aussrians*, with their Right to the Woods and Marshes, at N° 3.
- b The March of the Army in two Columns, which halted at the Entrance of the Wood, where it drew up in Order of Battle, upon Advice that the *French* were passing the *Mayn* at *Seligenstadt*, the Infantry over two Bridges, and the Cavalry fording it.
- c Disposition of the Army before the Battle, including the Batteries e, which at first made a continual Fire, and advanced towards the Enemy with the Lines about Noon, continuing to do so till near Three o'Clock, when the Enemy retired. The Infantry is distinguished by closer Lines, and the Cavalry by open Lines.
- d The Independent Companies in a Corner of the Wood to cover our Baggage, which had retired behind it during the Battle.
- f The Cavalry observing a Party of the *French* on the other Side of the *Mayn* at N° 10, who made a Shew as if they intended to ford the River.
- g Three Batteries opposed to those of the *French*, which they had erected on the other Side of the *Mayn* to gall our Troops in their March, and from the first of which, N° 11, at about Eight o'Clock in the Morning, they began to play upon our Rear, composed of *Hanoverian* and some *English* Troops, having the King at their Head.
- h The Village and Rivulet of *Dettingen*, which the *French* took Possession of in order to attack us.
- i The Attack of the *French* Household Troops, which broke through the three first Lines of our Infantry, but were repulsed with Loss.
- L The Attack of the *French* Guards and other Infantry in Brigades, which took us in Flank, but could not break through us, because our Infantry of the Wing formed immediately a Flank against them, repulsed them, and forced those who did not throw themselves into the River and swim over, to retire along the River, to regain the Village of *Dettingen*.
- m The March of our Army in Order of Battle pursuing the Enemy, in which

the first Line of the Cavalry was ordered to take the Lead, and which kept before the Infantry till they arrived at the Place where the new Camp was marked out, and taken Possession of.

n The new Camp where the Army passed the Night of the 27th, and from whence it began to march between Nine and Ten o'Clock in the Morning, in order to reach the Camp between *Hanau* and *Frankfort*.

References to the French Army.

- N° 4 The Camp of the *French* from the 16th and 17th of June to the 24th.
- 5 The shifting of their Camp till the Day of Battle.
- 6 March of the *French* from Break of Day on the 27th of June.
- 7 March of five Brigades of *French* Infantry to attack the Head of the Bridge, and the Town too of *Aschaffenburg*, which they took Possession of, finding no one there to oppose them.
- 8 Passage of their Infantry over two Bridges at *Seligenstadt*.
- 9 Passage of their Cavalry at the Forde.
- 10 Other Forde, before which a Party of *French* Horse were placed, N° 10.
- 11 The first Battery of five Pieces of Cannon, from which the *French* play'd upon our Rear about Eight in the Morning, which, (as has been before observed) the King led on in Person.
- 12 The second and third Batteries, which likewise took us in Flank during our March.
- 13 The fourth and fifth Batteries, which cannonaded our Army, whilst it was drawing up in Order of Battle, and which continued cannonading it during the Battle, and till the Action was near over.
- 14 Plain where the *French* drew up, and advanced with the Battery of Cannon marked 15, from which they only fired during the Engagement of the Household Troops, and which disappeared immediately, upon their and the other Troops, as well Horse as Foot, being repulsed.
- 16 Retreat of the *French*.
- 17 Their Incampment after they had repass'd the *Mayn* over the Bridge, and at the Forde, when a great Number were drowned, particularly of the *French* Guards.

SONG, extempore, by a young Gentleman
now in America, at his leaving New
York, Dec. 11, 1742, in order to pro-
ceed to Maryland.

Tune, *In vain dear Chloe, &c.*

FROM native Britain's verdant plains,
Where ev'ry joy and pleasure reigns,
I greet this Indian shore;
But ah! how much unlike the scene,
That in each British glade I've seen,
Whose charms I still adore.
These * frozen climes, that meet my view,
Remind me of the sad adieu,
I took of ev'ry fair:
So gloomy, black and dismal seem'd
The day, on which the light scarce gleam'd
To soften my despair.
The noisy rout of raking blades,
Remote from reason's friendly aids,
Provoke my rage and spleen;
Unlike those dear and learned friends,
I left, yet for no fordid ends,
To wed with such wild din.
But see! behold the op'ning fight!
What extasy! what sweet delight
Basks o'er my sick'ning mind!
Sure, this will wond'rously repay,
And chase the odd chagrin away,
To which I so inclin'd.
'Tis † Kitty, she, the blooming maid!
Whom not one folly can invade,
Nor can ill-nature taint:
Genteel, refin'd, and fraught with wit,
And prudence too, to govern it,
She, more than pen can paint.
New York no more a desert waste,
I think the dangers small, I've past,
To hail the seemly pile;
Since here perfection keeps its court,
And ev'ry virtue makes resort:
Ah! would but Kitty smile!
Fly swift ye irksome lagging hours,
Transport me swift to yonder bowers,
And quick return me here ‡:
Else all my days are sable night,
Disturb'd by ev'ry hellish sprite,
And tortur'd by despair.

E. K.

AN EPIGRAM.

Occasion'd by taking the White Standard from
the French at the Battle of Dettingen.
Motto, *Sensere Gigantes.*

—*Vicem gerit ille Tonantis.*

IF giants, sons of earth! once vainly strove
To match their strength against the arm
of Jove;

* Winter-time, when he arriv'd there,
thought he should return to New York.

Augustus' wrath, proud Louis! cease to dare;
Nor wage with Britons such unequal war:
Alike 'tis fate, when darted from the skies,
Or hurl'd from George's hand, the forked
light'ning flies.

Upon Sir ISAAC NEWTON'S Mathematical
Principles of Natural Philosophy. Being a
Translation of the Latin Poem in our last,
p. 304.

LO, here, the laws that frame the starry
pole!

Behold th' omniscient builder's wise adjustment!
The counter-poise, his unerring skill
Fixt and establish'd, when he rais'd a world!
The sacred canons which the great Creator
Pronounc'd upon himself, when first he laid
The strong foundations of his work divine!
This daring hand from ravish'd heav'n has
won

Her deep *arcana*: And to men reveals
The force amazing, whose impetuous whirl
Rolls round the various globes that shine re-
mote. [throne,

The monarch sun, self-center'd in his
With regal might, compels the orbs reluctant,
To own their king, inclining to his footstool!
He suffers not their glittering cars to rove
Thro' endless lengths of wide immensity;
But checks their rapid course, and still ordains
That all shall travel round his glorious seat,
And dance perpetual in their golden orbits.

Astonish'd, here, we see what path prodig-
ious

Th' Almighty has prescrib'd for horrid comets.
And here, we learn, why the fair queen of
stars

Directs her silent course with steps unequal:
Why she disdains th' astronomer's strict rules,
And mocks, at once, his numbers and his
toil:

Why th' *Apfides* and *Nodes* contrariant move,
Those, marching forward, these, the while,
retreating: [powers

What secret force the wand'ring moon im-
To rule the tidy sea; whose weary waves,
Now, ebbing from the shore, desert the sands,
And leave the naked bosom of the deep
Expos'd, and open to profane spectators;
When now, his surging waters flow, alternate,
And rush; and foam, and beat against the
banks. [beams,

Newton's great genius, with prevailing
Scatters the clouds; and gloriously displays
Those hidden truths, that long perplex'd the
minds

Of doubting sages; and the schools involv'd
In endless labyrinths of hoarse disputes.
Triumphant Newton leads us thro' the heav'n's,
Unfolding all the wonders of the skies!

Rise,

† Miss Kath. Laurence.

‡ He that

Rise, mortals, rise, and quit your earthy
cares, [know
And learn from hence, with conscious joy, to
Th' endowments and capacities profound
Of heav'n-born minds; to angels near ally'd.
Lest he advanc'd mankind, whose righteous
laws [lains;
First fenc'd the just from murderers and vil-
Lest he, who first reduc'd our vagrant race
By civil arts to dwell in walled cities:
Or he, that first the yellow harvest bruise'd;
And blest the nations with their proper food:
Or he, who first from purple vines express'd
The sov'reign juice that softens all our cares:
Or lastly he, that found the happy art
With pictur'd thoughts to stain the conscious
paper.

All these can only boast they introduc'd
Some few mean comforts of a wretched state:
But here, we're brought to banquet with the
gods! [springs!
To know great nature's laws and secret
Th' eternal order of the works divine!
And truths conceal'd from all the ages past.
Ye, therefore, who affect this heav'nly
feast.

O celebrate, in worthy strains, the man,
The great discoverer of such mighty things!
He that unlocks the cabinets of truth!
Prodigious *Newton*! favourite of heaven!
Whose sacred bosom seems to have engross'd
The total stores of science! and than whom
No mortal nearer shall approach the gods.

The Pleasures of REFLECTION.

[Continued from p. 251.]

HAPPY *Oxonians*!—O! too blest ye
were,
Did ye but duly know the joys, ye share.
Some pangs at parting well may be suppos'd,
When these unparallel'd delights are lost:
And no small grief is sure to be sustain'd,
When, from our dearest *alma mater* wean'd:
This noble *urus'ry* we at length must leave,
And, with the saddest sighs our bosoms heave.
Seven years, it's true, are quickly come and
gone;
But, ah! at *Oxford*, seem no more than one:
The rolling world, there, whirls about so fast,
The pleasing 'prenticeship, at once, is past.
And,—O! the thing I well remember yet;
Nay more, methinks, I never shall forget,
How, o'er each shoulder, with repeat'd look,
By turns, I many a longing farewell took.
Farewel, sweet place! said I with heavy
heart;
Adieu! dear *Oxford*!—thou and I must part.
How has my soul been ravish'd with delight,
In dear, delusive visions of the night!
How oft been fill'd with wonder and surprize,
And sweetly dream'd of academick joys!

1743

* In his *Fable of the Poet and the Rose*,
Nov. for August 1741, p. 704.

But morning-sighs the error soon confess'd,
And I no more the *paradise* possess'd.

Nor cou'd I well with such a loss dispense,
Had not wit, beauty, virtue, and good sense,
In my dear, amiable *Maria*, met,
And render'd her, in ev'ry thing, compleat.
The musick of her voice, and in her soul,
And fine, fair features harmoniz'd the whole.
Her love of books, her charming hand and
stile,

Her chearful suff'rance of domestick toil;
Her gen'rous extract, and uncommon fame,
Made me e'en doat upon the very name.
The strange vicissitude of hopes and fears,
Of rallying friends the not unwelcome jeers,
(For friends will joke upon a lover's pains.)
Caus'd me to hug the more my am'rous chains:
And each sweet interview (surprising case!)
Endear'd, for ever since, each pleasing place.

Chatcull!—O charming *Chatcull*!—ev'ry
part

Of thee will ever, sure, rejoice my heart.
O! thither let my roving mind remove,
And view the various scenes of virtuous love.
The decent house, wherein my fair one dwelt,
Reminds me of the fervid flames, I felt.
The handsome parlour, where I prov'd so
pos'd,

When, much abash'd, my passion I disclos'd;
The spacious lightsome room, wherein I lay,
When thus my true respects I came to pay,
And ev'ry picture seems, methinks, to strive
These fav'rite, dear ideas to revive.
Be this too mention'd;—that whene'er I see,
Or mount, by steps, the arbour in the tree,
How does the lofty ever-verdant yew
The thoughts of pleasing incidents, renew!
For here, one charming day, my lovely fair,
And I—(O sweet remembrance!) took the
air.

There, as she sat, a damask-rose I took,
There, with a trembling hand, and tender
look, [press'd;
The flow'r, depriv'd of thorns, I gently
And blushing put between each snowy breast.
Then—(in the words of dear, ingenious *Gay*;
Who always speaks in a becoming way,)
'Go, rose, said I, my *Chloe*'s bosom grace;
'O! might I but supply that envoy'd place,
'With undissembled, never-fading love,
'Happy,—O! then, how happy should I
'prove! [green†.

In short,—the gardens, groves, extensive
And whate'er else may thereabout be seen,
All point out, where (enchanted time of life!)
I woo'd the dearest maid to be my wife.
Charnes too, by chance, whene'er my eyes
behold,

Experience proves, I need not to be told,
The flutt'ring heart of man, how it affects,
To view the sweetest pattern of her sex.

B b b

For

† See The Lass of Chatcull-Green, in our

For there, quite charm'd, and with a kind of
awe,

There, there, I first, this best of blessings,
And, O delightful *Broughton*;—thee I'll love,
As long as life this beating heart shall move.

Whenever I ascend that sacred hill,
Whereon thy chapel stands, fresh joys I feel.
This I with pleasure found, the other day *,
When thither I repair'd my thanks to pay.
For there, O! there, the nuptial knot was ty'd,
Sweet *M—y B—r* there became my bride!

Wedlock!—thou holy, happy, blest estate!
What tongue describe, what language can re-
late,

In fitting numbers, all the various joys,
And purer pleasures, that in thee we prize?
Joys, which the brutal sot wou'd fain disown,
And seem, to lawless libertines unknown.
But, O! the heav'nly band shall have due praise
From all, whom reason, or religion sways.
I chiefly, as in strictest duty bound,
With grateful heart, these praises shou'd re-
sound:

I!—that so long have liv'd with *such a wife*!
And meetly shou'd commend a marry'd life,
Did I, with strict regard to sacred vows,
But answer half the merit of my spouse.

'Tis true, no perfect happiness (we know,)
Can justly be expected here below.
Chequer'd with ills each state of life we find:
The world may frown; or friends may seem
unkind.

But yet, in providence we ought to trust;
Murmurs are most ungrateful, and unjust.
This world's a state of discipline; a school,
Where we must learn our appetites to rule,
With care to use each innocent device,
To govern passions, and to conquer vice;
By faith, and hope of unseen things to live,
To love our foes, and injuries forgive.
Prudence, as well as probity, shou'd prove
Us *wise as serpents, barmless as the dove*;
And to look back upon a well spent life,
When death approaches,—be our only strife.
Then, the *true riches*, we shall have in store,
When this vain, fleeting world shall be no
more.

The little while indeed, we sojourn here,
Some transient objects of delight appear.
But lo! we, by eternal truth, are told,
The good shall *greater things than these, behold*.
No mortal eye has seen, nor ear has heard
The things, that heav'n has for the just pre-
par'd.

Nor can the most capacious mind comprise
The meanest part of those extatick joys.
Rivers of pleasures, there for ever flow!
The saints, shall there, in full perfection,
know

All, that can give delight, or merit praise,
Attract their love, or admiration raise.

Eternal source of all, that's truly good!
O! may no more such bounty be withstood:

* May 15, 1743.

Such grace, no longer let my sins abuse;
But boundless favour *holy thoughts* infuse.
In this short scene of things, this *vale of tears*,
Whate'er falls out, let no desponding fears
My soul cast down, or over-much deject.
No;—I'll on future happiness reflect,
Fix my unstable thoughts on things above,
And the great God of endless mercy love,
With all my heart, and soul, and strength, and
mind:

The only sure way, this!—true happiness to
JANUS.

Wrote by a Person just retired from the Funeral
of an intimate Acquaintance.

HARK! hark! the melancholy sounding
bell
Pours forth, by minutes slow, each solemn
With downcast look the dreadful call I hear,
To pay the dead the tribute of a tear.
Dismal and dark the tomb-like room I found,
With awful black and 'scutcheons hung around:
Two rows of tapers, woe-discovering, blaz'd;
Between, the coffin of the dead was rais'd:
Around the corps the female mourners stood,
With grief distilling from each sable hood.
Panting with thoughts confus'd I nearer drew,
To take a parting kiss, a farewell view;
And gently lifted up the cloth, that, spread
With easy folds, embrac'd the livid head.
Musing the dreadful scene, my breast, before
Rais'd from the world, now glow'd and kind-
led more and more.

See there a youth two suns ago who rang'd
The merry woods, now lies — alas! how
chang'd!
Healthful a while, and nourish'd by each
He grew; now cut, and wither'd like a flower!
How oft with thee the tedious summer's day,
Wing'd with delights, has past unseen away!
But now thy wit, good-nature, mirth, and ease
Delight no more, alas! no longer please!
Farewel, my much-lov'd friend; once more
above
We'll meet again, and, raptur'd, taste eternal

Upon a Piece of Musick compos'd by Mr. HAN-
DEL, and perform'd at Oxford, to raise Mo-
ney for a Musick-Room building there.

AMPHION well-skill'd
By musick could build,
Of whom poets miracles tell:
But let us no more
Boast wonders of yore,
For Handel can work them as well.

By the Hon. H. HARVEY, written at the
Rev. Mr. Darby's at Cowly, near Ox-
bridge.

ENVY, should'st thou hither stray,
Here thou'lt find but little prey.

No

No fret-work ceiling decks this room,
No cedar wainscot sheds perfume;
No wealth, nor titles here abide,
Parents of luxury and pride.
Bare walls, for contemplation fit,
A desk to write on, chair to sit:
Some books to profit, and to please;
Peace, silence, solitude and ease.
Envy, thou'lt furnish here, I vow;
Thou art above me, or below.

A NEW BALLAD; or, BRITONS Rejoice, &c.
To the Tune of Handell's March in Scipio.

BRITONS rejoice,
Your honour's now retriev'd,
The French are beat,
Our joy's compleat,
And Germany reliev'd.
Then never fear, brave boys,
But boldly still advance,
Like Edward, and like Henry,
Great George will conquer France.
Our Britons brave,
Tho' they ne'er fought before,
Are still the same
True cocks of game,
As in the days of yore.
Should Edward and the Black Prince
Now rise, with joy, they'd see
That Englishmen are still the same
As they were at Cressy.
The odds were great,
And great the game to play:
Says English John,
But three to one,
Huzza! brave boys, huzza!
Then soon pell-mell we drove them
Into the river Mayn:
Five thousand there were drowned,
Five thousand more were slain.
The British name
All Europe will revere:
No vile disgrace,
Nor insult base
We now shall need to fear.
Then curse on wicked W—-k,
And all his pilf'ring crew,
Who ty'd those hands
With shameful bands
That cou'd the world subdue.

On the FRENCH singing TE DEUM at Paris.

THE French, tho' beat, Te Deum sing,
As if they overcame us;
Fight them again, Great Britain's king,
And make them cry—Oramus.

An EPIGRAM.

'TIS said that a congress is soon to be
held,
To peaceably end the dire work of the field:

But Britons and Germans, in congress take care,
France regains not by tricks, what she lost by
the war.

EPIGRAM. By SYLVIA.

PULCHRA Cloë egregio Leonillam vi-
cerat ore,
Pulchram divitiis at Leonilla Cloën; [rat,
Auratum juvenum Leonillam turba frequen-
Atq; inopis formam spernit avara Cloës.
Tum sic fata Cloë est, Veniunt ex dote sagittæ,
Nullus ad amissas ibit amator opes:
Quin et ego antiquæ possem primordia stirpis
Dicere, & illustrem nobilitate Larem.
Sed quo stulta feror? tecum venit unda pro-
corum,
Dulce, nitens aurum, te fugiente fugit.
As in præfenti perfectam format amicam,
Non, Leonilla, nitent ora, sed æra nitent.

On the Means of perpetuating the Fame of
great Actions.

Urgentur ignoti longa
Nocte, carent quia Vate sacro.

VAIN are th' achievements of the
sword
To raise a lasting name;
Unless some able pen record,
'Tis but precarious fame.
This, Horace has declar'd his sense;
Vain Louis this discerning,
To poets dol'd about his pence,
And cherish'd men of learning.
Thrice happy G——! who to rehearse
Thy vict'ries o'er thy foes,
Hast C——r ready with his verse,
And C——t with his prose.

The LION and the FROGS. A FABLE.

A Frog and lion made alliance,
Which might bid all the plain defiance.
The king of *cocks (a haughty race)
Whome'er he wou'd with crowns would grace;
The lion with imperial sway
Rouz'd up, and check'd him in his way;
Call'd to his aid his neighbour frog:
Who croak'd—but stir'd just like a log!
Frogs—twenty thousand were to fight
In morning;—not to march e'er night:
Such faith and valour they discover,
That e'er they move the conquest's over.
'Why, cry the allies, *messieurs—mynbeers*,
'Such tardy, slow, reserve appears?—
Says a sage frog—in oozy beds
We always like to keep our heads;
Be famine, war, at highest pitch,
We bask in mud, and still grow rich:
You've beat the cocks, their schemes per-
plex'd;—
One vict'ry more gain;—make them vex—
—And—we'll dare march out to the next.

B b b 2

THE

* Gallus is Latin for a Cock and a Frenchman.

Monthly Chronologer.



BY Letters from *New York*, dated *May 6*, we had Advice, that *Capt. Allen*, in a Privateer belonging to that Place, had carry'd in a Prize Sloop, taken in the *Old Streights*, valued at between 30 and 40,000*l.* Sterling.

On *June 30*, *Alexander Hume*, Esq; was declar'd duly elected Member of Parliament for *Southwark*, by a Majority of 41 upon the Scrutiny, against *William Hammond*, Esq; who was return'd upon the Poll by a Majority of 71. (See p. 255.)

His Majesty, it is said, was pleas'd, after the late Victory near *Dettingen*, to confer the Honour of Knight Banneret on the following Generals, under the Royal Standard in the Field, *viz.* *Duke of Cumberland*; *Duke of Marlborough*; *Earl of Stair*; *Earls of Dunmore*, *Crawford*, *Rothes*, and *Albemarle*; *Lieut. Gen. Henrywood*; *Lieut. Gen. Hawley*; *Lieut. Gen. Cope*; *Lieut. Gen. Ligonier*; *Lieut. Gen. Campbell*; *Major Gen. Bland*; *Brig. Gen. Onslow*; *Brig. Gen. Pakeney*; *Brig. Gen. Hulse*; and the Trooper who retook the Standard from the *French*.

Bannerets precede all other Knights, and even Barons; they were reputed the next Degree below the Nobility, and were allow'd to bear Arms with Supporters, which none else may under the Degree of a Baron. In *France* the Dignity was hereditary, but in *England* it dies with the Person that gains it. The Order dwindled on the Institution of Barons by *K. James I.* and at length became extinct. The last Person created Banneret was *Sir John Smith*, made so after *Edgehill Battle*, for rescuing the Standard of *K. Charles I.*

The Form of the Banneret's Creation was thus. On a Day of Battle the Candidate presented his Flag to to the King, or General, who cutting off the Train or Skirt thereof, and making it a Square, return'd it again; the proper Banner of Bannerets, who are hence sometimes call'd Knights of the Square Flag.

FRIDAY, July 1.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when *John Head*, for stealing two Cows, and several other Cattle, the Property of *Sir Henry Parker*; and *Richard Warwick*, for a Street-Robbery, receiv'd Sentence of Death.

MONDAY, 4.

Came on at *Guildhall*, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, a very remarkable Trial, wherein an eminent At-

torney at Law was Plaintiff, and a Rev. Divine of the Church of *England* Defendant; the Action was laid for 500*l.* against the Defendant, for writing a Libel, charging the Plaintiff with Criminal Conversation with his Wife; and after a Trial of several Hours, a Verdict of 250*l.* was given for the Plaintiff.

TUESDAY, 5.

The Commencement ended at *Cambridge*, when *Mr. Pitman* and *Mr. Murrell*, of *King's College*, took their Degrees of Doctors of Divinity; *Dr. Waterland*, of *Magdalen College*, and *Dr. Lee*, of *Emanuel College*, as Doctors of Laws; and *Mr. Freak*, of *Caius College*, and *Mr. Cox*, of *Sidney College*, as Doctors of Physick.

THURSDAY, 7.

The Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Esq; having paid his Fine of 400*l.* and 20 Marks, and *William Cbeselden*, Esq; having sworn off, (see p. 307) *Thomas Lockyer*, Esq; Citizen and Draper, and *Stephen Daubuz*, Esq; Citizen and Lorriner, were elected Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing, in their Room.

FRIDAY, 8.

Came on at the Court of *King's Bench* at *Guildhall*, a Trial between the *Bank of England*, and *Mr. John Waite*, their late Cashier, on an Action of Trover and Conversion, which lasted about six Hours, when the Jury gave a Verdict in favour of the *Bank* for 14,000*l.* (See p. 306.)

SATURDAY, 9.

From the *London Gazette*.

From the Camp on the River *St. Mathae* or *St. John's* in *Florida*, *March 12*, 1742-3.

The Spaniards at *Augustine* were so strengthened by the Troops left there, after the Invasion of *Georgia*, amongst which were the Dragoons of the Regiment *Italia*, that they repuls'd all the Parties of *Indians* that could be sent out against them. We also had Intelligence of a strong Party of Men marching towards the River of *St. Mathae*; whereupon General *Oglethorpe*, with a Detachment of the *Higbland* Company of the Rangers, and of his own Regiment, landed in the Night in *Florida*, and had such Success, that the *Indians* advanced undiscover'd, and attack'd the Spaniards, and kill'd upwards of 40 of them; but one of their own Party being kill'd, they would give no Prisoners Quarter; we therefore have no farther Intelligence, but march To-morrow, and hope to be able to force the Spaniards once more to take Shelter in their Town.

Florida

Florida on the River of *St. Matheo*, March 21. The Spaniards have quitted the Field, and are retir'd into *St. Augustine*. The Troops made a very extraordinary March, in four Days, of 96 Miles, for so many it is from this Place to *St. Augustine* and back again; and this we perform'd without leaving one sick Man behind us; and the whole Party is in Health and Strength. We hear from all Hands, that there is a strong Body of Troops in *Augustine*, and can hardly conceive the Reason of their Behaviour and precipitate Retreat from Numbers so much inferior to them. The General did all he could to draw them to Action, and having posted the Grenadiers, and some of the Troops in Ambuscade, advanced himself, with a very few Men, in Sight of the Town, intending to skirmish and retire, in order to draw them into the Ambuscade, but to no Purpose. The Indians however advanced so nimbly as to get up with a Party of the Enemy, and kill'd above 40 of them under the Cannon of the Town.

Admiralty Office, July 9. Capt. Tucker, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Forway*, one of Sir Chaloner Ogle's Squadron, writes Word in his Letter dated April 26 at *Jamaica*, That on the 17th, in his Return from the Island of *Ruatan* thither, he met with and took, about 20 Leagues from Cape *Corrientes*, on the West Side of *Cuba*, a Register Ship, bound from *Cadix* to *La Vera Cruz*, call'd the *San Joseph el Desiderio*, *Joseph d'Orosio*, Master, of 200 Tons, 12 Guns and 70 Men, esteem'd worth above 100,000l. Sterling. The Captain describes the Island of *Ruatan* to be a pleasant healthy Island, the *Montpellier* of the *West Indies*, well stock'd with Hog, Venison, the Turtle, and Fish in Abundance, of great Variety, and extraordinary good.

MONDAY, 11.

Advice from *Bristol*, that *John Partington*, aged about 19, a private Centinel, was shot to Death, on *Clifton-Down*, for Desertion. After the Balls had enter'd his Body, he rear'd up, and cry'd, *Lord have Mercy upon me!* Another who was also condemn'd with him, walk'd up by his Side; and 'tis remarkable he was shot by Deserters only.

TUESDAY, 12.

Came on before the Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, at *Guildhall*, the Trial between the *East India Company* and Capt. *Gosling*, Commander of their Ship the *Suffex*, which lasted from Nine in the Morning till between Five and Six the next Morning, when a Verdict was given in favour of the Company for 25,000l. (See p. 255.)

THURSDAY, 14.

Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and (by Virtue of a Commission sign'd by the Lords of the Regency) were farther prorogu'd to the 25th of *August* next.

About Two this Afternoon, one *John Alcott*, Servant to Mr. *Sellon*, a Gardener at *Rotherhithe*, was struck dead by a Flash of Lightning near *Peckham Gap*; his Face was shrivell'd in a frightful Manner, and his Breast very much burnt.

By Letters from *Jamaica*, dated May 1, we have Advice, that the *York Man of War* had carry'd into that Place a *Spanish Privateer* which she took off *Porto Bello*.

SUNDAY, 17.

Was observ'd as a general Thanksgiving (by Appointment of the Lords of the Regency) on Account of the late Victory over the *French* near *Dettingen*.

MONDAY, 18.

This Morning, between Five and Six o'Clock, three of the Highlanders, viz. *Samuel* and *Malcolm M'Pherse*, Corporals, and *Fargubar Shaw*, a private Man, were shot upon the Parade within the *Tower*, pursuant to the Sentence of the Court Martial, for Desertion: They behav'd with great Decency and Resolution. On this Occasion the whole Garrison was under Arms, drawn up three deep, in Form of a Half-Moon, and as close as the Men could stand by each other, the Prisoners being placed before them, who kneeling down and repeating a short Prayer, (their Countrymen, who were drawn out to see the Execution, likewise kneeling down and joining with them) and their Caps being pull'd over their Faces, twelve private Men, the proper Signal being given, discharg'd their Pieces, which instantly kill'd the unfortunate Persons. Their Bodies were immediately put into three Coffins, and buried near the Place of Execution. (See p. 305, 306.)

Letters from *Jamaica*, dated May 6, advise, that his Majesty's Ship the *Kent* had carry'd in there, a few Days before, a *Spanish Sottee* laden with *Jesuits Bark* and *Logwood*, which she took off *Cuba*.

TUESDAY, 19.

Stephen Daubuz, Esq; having sworn off, and *Thomas Lockyer*, Esq; refused to serve as being a Dissenter, there was a new Election of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex* on this Day, when *James Danfie*, Esq; Barber-Surgeon, and *James Brace*, Esq; Ironmonger, had a Majority of Hands; but a Poll was immediately demanded in favour of *Robert Ladbroke*, Esq; Alderman and Grocer, and *William Calvert*, Esq; Alderman and Brewer; which was granted, but presently given up; and immediately after Mr. *Danfie* paid his Fine, and Mr. *Brace* swore off. *John Ashby*, Esq; the last who was drank to by the Lord Mayor, also at the same Time swore off.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Lieut. Gen. *Clayton's* Baggage was brought to the Custom-House, in which was the Coat he had on when he was shot, and likewise the Saddle which was shot thro' when his Horse was

was kill'd. The General was kill'd between Three and Four in the Afternoon, as he was going himself (one of his Aid-de-Camps being kill'd and the other wounded) to give Directions for the Artillery to play upon the Bridge, to which the French were then retreating. His Corpse was interr'd in Prince George of Hesse's Chapel, about a Mile from Hanau, with great military Pomp.

THURSDAY, 21.

Was held a general Court of the South Sea Company, when a Dividend of 1 3 4ths for the Half-Year's Interest due at Midsummer on the Capital Stock, was declar'd to be payable the 9th of August next.

The Affizes ended at Buckingham, when two Prisoners were capitally convicted; one of whom was the noted Sanfbury, who for many Years had infested that and the adjacent Counties as a Highwayman, in a most audacious Manner. He was executed the next Morning at 7 o'Clock, the Court being apprehensive of a Rescue.

SATURDAY, 23.

From the London Gazette.

His Majesty's Ships the *Monmouth*, commanded by Capt. Windham, and the *Medway*, commanded by Capt. Cockburne, being on a Cruise off the Canary Islands, stood into the Road of Santa Cruz in the Island Gomera, on the 20th of May, in order to destroy the Forts, and batter the Town. They were fir'd at from three Forts; but the Ships anchoring within less than a Quarter of a Mile of them, entirely demolished the Forts, and beat down the greatest Part of the Town, and then put to Sea on their Cruise, having receiv'd very little Damage.

The Plague raging terribly at Messina in Sicily, the Lords of the Regency publish'd a Proclamation to oblige Ships coming from that Island to perform Quarantine.

MONDAY, 25.

About 50 of the Highlanders confin'd in the Tower were put on board a Ship bound to Antigua.

TUESDAY, 26.

Mr. Alderman Ladbroke and Mr. Alderman Calvert were unanimously chosen Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the Year ensuing.

Total of French Officers kill'd and wounded at the Battle of Dettingen, from the Rank of Lieutenant-Generals to that of Colonels.

	Kill'd	Wound.
Lieutenant Generals	—	5
Major Generals	1	5
Brigadiers	3	5
Colonels	3	3
	12	18

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dr. Thomas Hughes, an eminent Physician at Oxford, to Miss Smith of Eltham.—Dr. Nicolls, an eminent Physician at London, to Miss Betty Mead, youngest Daughter of Dr. Mead.—Frederick Newton, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of good, a Year in Berkshire to Miss Jenny Crawford, of Bond-street.—Richard White Lacy, Esq; a young Gentleman of a large Estate near Lymington, to Miss Stafford.—Mark Smithson, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate at Guildford, to Miss Winifred Lawton, of Lambeth.—Right Hon. the Earl of Stafford, to Miss Cantillon.—Rev. Mr. Charles Allen, of Loughborough in Leicestershire, to Mrs. Jane Bakewell.—Fisher Colman, Esq; to Miss Howman of Norwich.—Andrew Stone, Esq; one of the Secretaries to the Lords of the Regency, to Miss Anna Mouillion.—Rev. Mr. John King, of Bowington in Hertfordshire, to Miss Roughan, of Berkhamstead.—Mr. Cleaver, an eminent Wine Merchant, to Miss Galton.—William Saxeby, of Penshurst in Kent, Esq; to Miss Wyatt.—Thomas Ramsden, Esq; Under Secretary to the Lords of the Regency, and one of the Clerks in the Duke of Newcastle's Office, to Miss Frances Meadows, eldest Daughter of Sir Philip Meadows, Knight-Marshal.—Mr. Sbardlow Wightman, an eminent Brewer in Leather-Lane, to Miss Mrs. Edward Andrews, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Turner.—Thomas Biron Eggleston, of Beaumont-Hall in Hertfordshire, Esq; to Miss Anna Maria Bagnall, of Hatton-Garden.—Henry Bridgman, Esq; of Princknash in Gloucestershire, to Miss Popbam.—Mr. Aspley, a wealthy Wine-Cooper, to Miss Lydia North, of Peckham.—John Edwards, Esq; an eminent Hamburgh Merchant, to Miss Manship.—Sir Hugh Dalrymple, of Lukie, near North Berwick, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Haddington, Dunbar, &c. to Miss Saintbill, Daughter of Mr. Saintbill, an eminent Surgeon on Garlick-Hill.—Rev. Mr. Robert Leake, B. D. Rector of Great Snoring, and of the younger Branch of the Scarfsdale Family, to Miss Guybon, Grand-Daughter to Sir Francis Guybon, of Thurstford Hall in Norfolk.—Lady Viscountess Strangford, in Ireland, deliver'd of a Son.—The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Gower, of a Son.

DEATHS.

COUNTRESS of Castlehaven, Relict of James Touchet, Baron Audley of Heleigh, and Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland.—Lady Carteret, at Hanover.—Right Honourable Mountagu Venables Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, and Baron Norris of Rycote, at his Seat at Chesterton in Oxfordshire: Leaving no Issue, he is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by the eldest Son of — Bertie, Esq; Representative for Middlesex in several Parliaments.—Mr. Trafford, a young Gentleman, Author

Author of several excellent Pieces in Poetry.
 —Rev. Mr. *Frederick Reynolds*, youngest Son to the Bishop of Lincoln.—*Thomas Huxley*, Esq; of *Luton-Bray* in *Bedfordshire*.—*Charles Brackston*, Esq; Chief Master Cook to his Majesty.—Rev. and Learned Mr. *William Huddleston*, Rector of *Newenden* in *Kent*.—*Thomas Hawk*, Esq; late of the Admiralty.—Lady *Mary Finch*, eldest Daughter to the Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, by his present Lady.—Sir *John Thornicroft*, Bart. a Prisoner in the King's Bench.—*Alexander Crispy*, Esq; Lieut. Governor of *Annapolis* Royal in *America*.—*Richard Stacy*, Esq; who had been Master Shipwright of *Deptford* and several other of his Majesty's Yards, in all about 42 Years, in which Time he built upwards of 80 Sail of Ships of War, Sloops and Yachts.—Mr. *Lavington*, aged 106, a very considerable Farmer in *Somersetshire*: He left three Daughters, the youngest of whom is 72 Years old.—Right Hon. the Lord *Arthur Somerset*, Great Uncle to the Duke of *Beaufort*.—*Charles Lewis*, Esq; at *Charlton* in *Kent*, possess'd of an Estate in *Surrey* of 800*l.* a Year.—*Arthur Edwards*, Esq; First Major of the Second Troop of Horse Guards.—Rev. Mr. *Henry Gardell*, Rector of *Great Warley* in *Essex*, which Benefice he had enjoy'd upwards of 34 Years.—The only Son of the Right Hon. the Countess of *Yarmouth*, at *Hanover*.—The Lady *Allin*, Relict of Sir *Richard Allin*, Bart.—Lady *Elizabeth Noel*, Relict of Sir *Clobery Noel*, Bart.—Mr. *John Douglas*, of *Downing-street*, Surgeon, Brother to the late Dr. *Douglas*.—Rev. and learned Mr. *John Gaylard*, sometime Fellow of *Emmanuel College* in *Cambridge*, Vicar of *Winsford* in *Somersetshire*, and many Years Master of the Grammar School at *Sherborne* in *Dorsetshire*.—Mr. *Serjeant Kettleby*, Son-in-Law to *Abel Kettleby*, of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; his Name being chang'd by Act of Parliament on his Marriage.—*Francis Foxey*, Esq; at his Seat at *Brereton* in *Cheshire*.—Mr. *John Cook*, an eminent Proctor in *Doctors Commons*.—Sir *George Warburton*, of *Arley* in *Cheshire*, Bart. succeeded by his Nephew, now Sir *Peter Warburton*.

N. B. The above Persons died in June, and the following in July.

Right Hon. *Spencer Compton*, Earl of *Wilmington*, Viscount *Pevensey*, and Baron of *Wilmington*, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the Lords of the Regency during his Majesty's Absence: His Lordship was President of the Council for several Years, and Speaker of the House of Commons in all the Reign of the late King; and dying a Bachelor the Titles are extinct: A great Part of his Estate devolves to his Nephew, the Earl of *Northamp-*

ton.—Hon. Lady *Godolphin*, Aunt to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Godolphin*.—*Luke Farnborough*, Esq; possess'd of a large Estate in *Somersetshire*.—Mrs. *Rebecca Dorset*, near 100 Years old, who, for upwards of 60 Years, was Sexton of *St. John* at *Hucknary*.—*John Buttler Symmonds*, Esq; of the Island of *Nevis* at his Lodgings in *Fenchurch street*.—*Joceline* Earl of *Leicester*, the last Heir Male of the Noble Family of the *Sidneys*; the Head of which was Sir *William Sidney*, Chamberlain to *K. Henry II.* and came with him from *Anjou*. The Title is extinct in his Lordship.—Hon. *Philip Cavendish*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Portsmouth*, Admiral of the Blue, Gentleman Porter of *St. James's Palace*, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—*John Walworth*, Esq; Receiver-General and Housekeeper to the *Hackney Coach Office*.—*Edward Wood*, of *Littleton* near *Stepney* in *Middlesex*, Esq; possess'd of 4000*l.* per Annum, and 60,000*l.* in Money.—*Talbot*, Esq; Uncle to the present Earl of *Shrewsbury*.—Rev. and Hon. Mr. *James Blair*, Commissary to the Bishop of *London*, President of the Council in *Virginia*, as likewise President of *William and Mary College*.—Rev. Mr. *Hubbard*, an eminent Dissenting Minister at *Stepney*.—Rev. Mr. *James Lacy*, Vicar of *Sherbourne* in *Dorsetshire*, which Living he had enjoy'd upwards of 50 Years.—Capt. *Crookborn*, who had been many Years a Commander in the Royal Navy.—Mr. *George Parker* in the 92d Year of his Age. Author of the Almanack, call'd *Parker's Ephemeris*.—Right Rev. Dr. *John Wynne*, Lord Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, at his Seat at *Soughton* in *Flintshire*. He was made Bishop of *St. Asaph* in the first Year of his late Majesty, and translated to *Bath and Wells* in the first of his present Majesty.—*Henry Beeson*, of *Whitney* in *Oxfordshire*, Esq; one of the King's Justices for the Grand Sessions of *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke* and *Cardigan Shires*, and Son of the Rev. Dr. *Beeson*, formerly Warden of *New College* in *Oxford*.—*Thomas Skeales*, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of a considerable Fortune in the *East Indies*.—Rev. Dr. *Willughby*, Rector of *Sanderton* in *Buckinghamshire*, and late Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*.—The Lady of Dr. *Sandiland*, an eminent Physician in *Poland-street*, *Soho*.—*Francis Boycott*, Esq; an eminent Proctor in *Doctors Commons*, and one of the Governors of *Christ-Hospital*.—Sir *Henry Joseph Tichborne*, of *Tichborne* near *Alresford* in *Hampshire*, Bart.—Rev. *Charles Wittingham*, D.D. Archdeacon of *Dublin*.—Dr. *Peter Walley*, an eminent Physician and Man-Midwife, in *Hatton-Garden*.—The Lady of *George Lee*, L. L. D. one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Lady *Bury Egerton*, in *Cheshire*, only Daughter and Heiress of the late Sir *Roland Egerton*, Kot.—Lady *Ann Osborn*, Wife of Sir *D'Anvers Osborn*, of

of *Cbickland* in *Bedfordshire*, Bart.—*Edward Bentley*, Esq; at *Little Keinton* in *Warwickshire*.—*Paul Cotton*, Esq; at his Seat near *Abingdon* in *Berkshire*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS in June and July.

MR. Shipley, made a Prebendary of *Winchester*.—*Fiefield Allen*, D. D. had a Dispensation to hold the Rectory of the united Parishes of *St. Anne Aldersgate* and *St. John Zachary*, together with the Rectory of *Gelston*, in *Hertfordshire*.—*John Hoadley*, L. L. B. Son to the Bishop of *Winchester*, to hold the Rectory of *Arlesford*, *Hants*, together with that of *St. Mary*, near *Southampton*.—*John Stanly*, M. A. Brother to the Earl of *Darby*, to hold the Rectory of *Liverpoole*, together with that of *Bury*, both in *Lancashire*.—*Dr. Isaac Maddox*, translated from the See of *St. Asaph* to that of *Worcester*, in the Room of the late Bishop *Hough*. 'Twas said that *Dr. Bullock*, Dean of *Norwich*, was nominated to the See of *St. Asaph*, but that he declin'd it on account of his ill State of Health. And afterwards *Dr. Thomas*, Dean of *Peterborough*, was said to be nominated to the said See.—*Mr. Durnford* presented to the Rectory of *Broughton*, *Hants*.—*Mr. Jacob Savignac*, to that of *Snelland*, *Linc*.—*Mr. James Phipps*, to *Elvetham*, *Hants*.—*Mr. Edmund Parker*, to *Gheriton* near *Dover*.—*Mr. Lewis Monoux*, to *Tempisford*, *Bedfordshire*.—*Mr. John Douing*, to *South Wooton*, *Norfolk*.—*Rich. Eyre*, B. D. to *Bright-Walton*, *Berks*.—*Mr. Frederick Richards*, to *North-Fambridge*, *Essex*.—*Mr. Henry Goodall*, to *Pashley*, alias *Pattisley* in *Norfolk*.—*Mr. Carr* of *Twickenham*, to the Living of *Risip* near *Uxbridge*.—*Tbo. Lamprey*, M. A. to the united Livings of *St. Paul* and *St. Martin* near *Canterbury*.—*Mr. Samuel Alston*, to the Vicarage of *Burnham Overy* in *Norfolk*.—*Mr. Jonathan Peak*, to that of *Dronfield* in *Darbyshire*.—*Mr. Deering*, Son to the Dean of *Ripon*, collated by the Archbishop of *York*, to a Prebend in that Church.—*Mr. Owen Owens* presented to the Vicarage of *Llandy'os* in *Montgomeryshire*.—*Mr. William Broderip*, to that of *Brookland*.—*Mr. Villawine*, to that of *Preston* by *Wingham*, in the Room of *Mr. Hopton Williams*, who has accepted of the Living of *Penshurst* near *Maidstone*.—*Mr. Richard Leightonshire*, Vicar of *Blean*, and *Mr. Richard Marib*, chosen Canons of the Cathedral of *Canterbury*.—*Rev. Mr. Howard* chosen Lecturer of *St. James Garlickhitb*.—*James Carrington*, B. A. presented to the Chapel of *Edgerton* in *Kent*.—*Burke Cuppage*, B. A. presented by the *Irish Society* at *Guildhall*, to the Rectory of *Cole-rain* in *Ireland*.—*Mr. Robert Pye* to the Vicarage of *Knotting* in *Bedfordshire*.—*Mr. Charles Hutchinson* to that of *Claybrooke* in *Lancaster-*

shire.—*Mr. Andrew Armstrong*, to that of *Heddon on the Wall* in *Northumberland*.—*Mr. John Culliford*, to the Rectory of *St. Warburg* in *Bristol*.—*Roderick Jones*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Lanwinne* in *Montgomeryshire*.—*Philip Bearcroft* D. D. to the Rectory of *Starmouth* in *Kent*.—*George Langworthy*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *East-Buckland*, *Devon*.—*Christopher Garrard*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Scurres* in *Hampshire*.—*Henry Sampson*, M. A. to the Living of *Sberbourne* in *Dorsetshire*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military in June and July.

LORD Viscount *Gage* made Master of the Household to the Prince of *Wales*.—*Edward Oxball* appointed by the Lords Justices to be Sheriff of *Warwickshire*, in the Room of *Bourne Eabeurne*, Esq; deceased.—*Rev. Mr. William Cook* chosen by the Provost and Fellows, Head Master of *Eaton School*, in the Room of the *Rev. Dr. George*, elected Provost of *King's College*, *Cambridge*.—*Robinson Sowle*, Esq; made Col. of a Reg. of Foot. *Charles Fitzroy*, Esq; made Groom Porter, in the Room of *Thomas Archer*, Esq; deceased.—*Rich. Shellely*, Esq; made Naval Officer of *Jamaica*.—*John Bennet*, Esq; made Comptroller of the Apprentice Duties, a Place worth upwards of 300*l.* per Annum.—*Turner*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Hawkers and Pedlars.—*James Ramsden*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for Wine Licences.—*Thomas Thornicroft*, Esq; one of the Chief Clerks in the Annuity Office in the Exchequer.—*Lord Say and Sele* took up the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of *Oxford*.—*Capt. Hawke* made Commander of the *Berwick*, lately launched.—*Capt. Stapleton*, Commander of the *Prince of Orange*, a 70 Gun Ship.—*Capt. Waller* made Major in *Gen. Dalziel's* Reg.—*Capt. Wilson*, Major of a Reg. of Marines.—*Wyne*, Esq; Capt. of a Company in the First Reg. of Foot Guards.—*John Conyers*, Esq; chosen a Verdurer in his Majesty's Forest of *Walsham* in *Essex*.—*John Innys*, Gent. made Capt. of a Company in *Gen. Hargreave's* Reg. at *Gibraltar*.—*Capt. Gordon* made Major to *Lord Harry Beauclerk's*.—*Samuel Warner Whitbread*, Esq; made Col. of the Reg. of Dragoons, late *Alexander Ross's*.—*Edward Rickbell*, Esq; Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late *Whitbread's*.—*John Folliot*, Esq; Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late *Rickbell's*.—*John Price*, Esq; Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late *Lieut. Gen. Clayton's* deceased.—*Thomas Murray*, Esq; Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late *Price's*.—*Greenwood*, Esq; Lieut. Col. to *Col. Sowle's* Reg. of Foot; and *Arnoldus Tullock*, Esq; Major.—*George Grant*, Esq; made Governor of *Inverness*.—*John*, Earl of *Loudon*, Lord *George Sackville*, Lord *John Murray*, Lord *Roger Townshend*, Esq; and *Robert Douglas*, Esq;

Esq; made Aid-de-Camps to his Majesty.—
John Pine, Gent. made Chief Engraver of
his Majesty's Signets, Seals, Stamps, and
Arms, in the Room of John Rollos, deceas'd.
—Thomas Roxney, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for
Oxford, chosen High Steward for that City,
in the Room of the late Earl of Abingdon.—
General Honeywood, Lieut. Gen. Campbell,
Lieut. Gen. Cope, and Lieut. Gen. Ligonier,
nominated by his Majesty to be Knights of
the Bath.—John Waldegrave, Esq; made
Capt. Lieut. in the Third Reg. of Foot
Guards, commanded by the Earl of Dunmore;
and William Earl of Hume, Capt. in the said
Reg.—John Campbell and John Lafausillis,
Esqrs. made Majors of Brigade of his Maje-
sty's Forces.—His Royal Highness William
Duke of Cumberland made Lieutenant Gene-
ral of his Majesty's Forces.—Lieut. Shaw of
the Reg. of Welch Fusiliers, made Lieut.
Col. of a Reg. of Marines, for his Bravery
at the Battle of Dettingen.—Counsellor Bar-
ker, Receiver of the First Fruits and Tenths,
made Curitor Baron of the Exchequer, in
the Room of Mr. Baron Clive, deceas'd.—
Brigadiers General Onslow, Fuller, Pulteney,
Howard, Brag, Huske, Penfsonby, and Framp-
ton, made Majors General of his Majesty's
Forces.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

RICHARD Burrows, late of Walsall
in Staffordshire, Joyner, Carpenter, and
Dealer in Timber.—John Webb, late of Nor-
wich, Yarn-Factor.—Artbure Manwaring, of

the Parish of Skensfryth in Monmouthshire,
Innholder.—Owen Larton, of the Parish of
Cbristchurch, Spital-Fields, Dyer.—William
Wright, late of Chester, Flaxdresser.—An-
thony Watson, of Spennitborn in Yorkshire,
Woolstapler.—William Jordan, late of Bi-
sham in Berkshire, Dealer in Timber.—Ro-
bert Corderoy, of Blewberry in Berkshire, Mer-
cer.—Rutter Cole, late of Newcastle upon
Tyne, Merchant.—Salomon Cohen Philips, late
of Bethnal-Green, Jeweller.—Isaac Fuller, late
of Finchamfield in Essex, Maltster.—John
Flamank, of St. Collumbs in Cornwall, Grocer.
—George Chambers, late of St. James's West-
minster, Taylor.—John Dickson, late of Skes-
field in Yorkshire, Factor and Tradesman.—
James Bray the Elder, of Benham in Nor-
folk, Merchant-Jobber.—John Gregory, of St.
James's Clerkenwell, Tripeman.—Sam. John-
son, of Tavestock-street, St. Paul's, Covent-
Garden, Merchant.—Geo. Nation the youn-
ger, of Falmouth, Chandler.—Henry Graee, of
Basingstoke, Hants, Grocer.—James Steuard,
late of St. Dunstan's-Hill, London, Carpenter.
—William Williams, of Trogmorton-street Ma-
riner and Merchant.—William Walker, late
of Eredifon in the Parish of Landridge, Wor-
cestershire, Chapman.—Samuel Wills, of Corn-
bill, Haberdasher.—Thomas Coast, late of Bex-
ley in Kent, Victualler.—Josias Taylor, of
Bishopsgate-street, Grocer.—Sarah Clarke, of
the Town of Battle, in Suffex, Milliner.—
Joseph Galindo, late of Goodman's-Fields, Mer-
chant.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 114 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ African
—Ann. 115 a 114 $\frac{7}{8}$ Royal Aff. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 147 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$ Lon. ditto 12
—Circ. 51 12s 6d 3 p. C. Ann. 102 $\frac{3}{4}$
M. Bank 119 Salt Tallies $\frac{1}{2}$ a 31
India 190 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 189 a $\frac{1}{2}$ Emp. Loan 114
—Bonds 41 16s a 15s Equiv. 109

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 34 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 10 2 Bilboa 40 $\frac{3}{8}$
D. Sight 34 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leghorn 51 a 50 $\frac{7}{8}$
Rotter. 35 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Genoa 54 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hamb. 33 8 Venice 51 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Paris 32 $\frac{5}{8}$ Lisbon 5s 6d $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
Bourdx. 32 Porto 5s 5d $\frac{1}{8}$
Cadiz 40 $\frac{7}{8}$ Antw. 35 4
Madrid 42 Dublin 7 $\frac{7}{8}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	20	23	Pease	17	21
Rye	14	16	H. Pease	14	16
Barley	12	14	H. Beans	14	17
Oats	10	14	B. Malt	18	20
Sares	17	20	P. Malt	20	23

Abstract of the London WEEKLY
BILL, from June 21. to July 26.

Christned	{ Males 683 }	{ 1303 }
	{ Females 620 }	
Buried	{ Males 916 }	{ 1859 }
	{ Females 943 }	
Died under 2 Years old		684
Between 2 and 5		148
5	10	74
10	20	64
20	30	151
30	40	174
40	50	184
50	60	133
60	70	122
70	80	90
80	90	30
90 and upwards		5

1859

Hay 48 to 54. a Load.

1743 C c c PRINCE

PRINCE Charles of Lorrain, with the Army under his Command, having successively opened this Campaign, as mentioned in our Magazine for May, the French and Bavarians fled afterwards every where before him, so that her Hungarian Majesty's Troops soon recovered again the Possession of Munich and all Bavaria, a few fortified Towns excepted, the Enemy having retired with their Troops under the Cannon of Ingolstadt, which Place they likewise left upon Prince Charles's Approach, and retired to Donauwert, leaving however a Garison in Ingolstadt. And even at Donauwert, tho' the French had received a Reinforcement of 12 or 14,000 Men from their Army under Marshal Noailles upon the Rhine, yet they did not think fit to wait for Prince Charles's coming up, in order to give him Battle, but upon the 9th of last Month departed from that Place, after having provided it with a good Garison, and marched towards Heilbronn. Prince Charles, who was then advanced to Ingolstadt, could not directly pursue them, because, not expecting so sudden a Retreat, he had made no Provision for a long March with his whole Army; but he detached a large Body of Hussars to attend the Messieurs in their Retreat, by which Means he eased them of their Baggage, and all their Sick and Wounded, besides killing a great many of them in their Retreat.

The French having thus left the Emperor and his whole Dominions to the Mercy of those whom, by their Instigation, he had made his Enemies, his General, Count Seckendorff desired a Conference with Count Kewenbüller, and they met upon the 16th, at the Convent of Schonfeldt in Swabia, where a Suspension of Arms was agreed on between the two Principals in the War, to wit, the Duke of Bavaria, now called Emperor, and the Queen of Hungary; and yet, which is something extraordinary, the War continued between the latter and the French Troops or Bavarian Auxiliaries, for they kept Possession of the strong Places they had, and their Armies both under Noailles and Broglie continued in the Empire. But by our last Accounts, they have been obliged to surrender Egra, Braunau, and all the other Places they were possessed of in the Empire, and their Armies are retired into their own Dominions, so that the next Step to be taken is of the utmost Consequence; for either a Peace, with respect to France and Germany, must immediately ensue, or War must be declared against France, which we, as well as the Queen of Hungary, have good Reasons for; and to encourage us to do so, our last Accounts say, that the Russian Court have ordered 30,000 of their best Troops to march from Livonia to the Assistance of the Queen of Hungary; and the Dutch likewise have ordered 20,000 of their Troops to march to her Assistance; but as to both,

especially the latter, it is to be doubted, whether they will assist her in an offensive War against France; and on the other hand it is to be suspected, that if the French should be left at Quiet upon the Side of Germany, they will with all their Might support Spain against the Queen of Hungary in Italy, and against this Nation in America; so that the present Crisis is perhaps the most important and the most difficult of any that ever happened in Europe, and may probably be fatal to France, if the Interest of the Electorate of Hanover, or a Jealousy of that Electorate's growing Greatness, does not some Way or other prevent it.

Tho' the first Insurrection of the *Dakarians* in Sweden was quieted by Threats and Promises, yet, soon after, they assembled in Arms to the Number of 20 or 30,000 Men, and marched up within a few Miles of the capital City of Stockholm, where a Detachment of them entered and began to commit some Outrages, but were attacked by the regular Troops, and several of them killed and taken Prisoners, which made the rest a little more cautious; and in the mean Time Lieutenant Colonel *Lingen* arrived Express from Abo, with the News, that on the 16th of last Month the Preliminaries for a Peace, much more advantageous for Sweden than could have been expected in its present Circumstances, were settled and signed there; and the unfortunate General *Levenhaupt* being sentenced upon the 20th to lose his Head upon a Scaffold, for his bad Conduct in the War, these two Circumstances not only pacified the *Dakarians*, but brought the House of Peasants over to consent to the Election of the Duke of *Holstein Eutin* as Successor to the Crown of Sweden. Upon this the King went the 23d to the great Hall where the States were assembled, and Prince *Fredrick Adolphus*, Duke of *Holstein Eutin*, Bishop of *Lubeck*, and Administrator of the Duchy of *Holstein Gottorp*, was unanimously declared Successor to the Crown of that Kingdom, and immediately after proclaimed in that Quality with the usual Solemnities. Thus the foreign and domestick Tranquillity of Sweden were at once restored by the wise Conduct of the Russian Party in that Kingdom, after both had been disturbed, and the Nation brought to the Brink of Destruction, by the Intrigues of their pretended Friends the French; but whether the People will have the Satisfaction of seeing all the French Tools among them brought to condign Punishment, seems to be as yet a Question.

From Italy we have an Account, that the Spanish Army under Don Philip in Savoy quitted their Quarters on the 6th Instant, in order to enter upon Action; but where or how they are to begin, remains as yet a Secret.

And from Sicily we have most melancholy and dismal Accounts of the Plague, which was brought to Messina in March last, in some Cases of Cotton Stuffs, bought at Patrasso in Turkey, and clandestinely run ashore at Messina, on account of their being prohibited Goods. These Goods were concealed till the Beginning of May, when the People who had bought them opened the Cases and began to sell the Goods, immediately on which a malignant Fever, as it was at first called, began to break out in that Neighbourhood, and soon spread itself over the whole City, so that before the 1st of June, 9000 were computed to have died of it; and by the 8th all the Slaves and Grave-diggers being destroyed by it, the dead Bodies remained in Heaps in the Streets, and many not affected with the Plague died of Famine, Stench, and Fatigue, so that those who were left alive were in a most lamentable Situation, having nothing but Death before their Eyes in the City, and sure of being shot by the Guards surrounding it, if they attempted breaking thro' to the Country; yet some of those unfortunate Wretches have found Means to get by Sea over to Calabria, and by that Means the Plague has been communicated to a Village on that Coast, which upon the first Discovery was surrounded by Guards,

and none of the Inhabitants allowed to stir out of it.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, May 20. Captain Franklyn of the *Rose* Man of War, a 20 Gun Ship, arrived here a few Days since from a Cruise, and brought in with him two Prizes; he has likewise drove two Privateers ashore on the Coast of Cuba, and destroy'd many of their People. The Conduct of this Commander has been so well approv'd of since his Station on this Coast, having clear'd it of the Spanish Privateers with which it was greatly infested, that the Merchants have complimented him with a Present of a Punch-Bowl valued at 100*l*. Sterling.

Santa Cruz in Barbary, May 28. The Extent of King Muley Abdalab's Dominions is now the same with those of the late Emperor Muley Ismael, his Father. The Bashaw of Tangier and Tetuan has been obliged to surrender himself Prisoner to this Prince, who has made himself Master of all the Treasures that for a long Time the Bashaws of that Place had been laying up. The King's Son has reduced the few Places that were standing out, and is already arrived at Tarudant; so that, in all Probability, our Democratick Government is at an End; and as we cannot resist, we must, with the best Grace we can, submit.

The Monthly Catalogue for June and July, 1743.

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Cura Th. Burnet, M. D. Edit. alt. longe emendation. Printed for C. Davis and J. Whiston, price 3*s*.

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